

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CON-
VENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER
28, 1911.

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1912.

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Kansas.

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- Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Robert McW. Russell, D. D., LL. D., President.
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- Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.

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 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Henry J. Waters, President.
 Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., Joseph H. Hill, LL. D., President.
 Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., Frank K. Sanders, D. D., President.
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 McPherson College, McPherson, Kan., John A. Clement, Ph. D., President.
 Cooper College, Sterling, Kan., Rev. Ross T. Campbell, President.
 Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan., Rev. Robert P. Smith, President.

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 Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich., William W. Hastings, Ph. D., Dean.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Alfred E. Stearns, Principal.
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., Harlan P. Amen, Principal.
 U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., M. Friedman, Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met pursuant to the call of the executive committee at Hotel Astor, New York City, Thursday, December 28, 1911, at 10 a.m.

President Palmer E. Pierce was in the chair.

The roll was called and the following were recorded in attendance:

1. Accredited delegates representing institutions duly enrolled as members of the Association:

Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College.
Professor Louis Bevier, Jr., Rutgers College.
Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
Professor C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College.
Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
Mr. John F. Brosnan, Manhattan College.
Mr. W. W. Campbell, Westminster College.
Director Frank Castleman, University of Colorado.
Professor Harry G. Chase, Tufts College.
Professor Raymond G. Clapp, University of Nebraska.
Professor F. E. Craver, Dickinson College.
Mr. John A. Davis, Pratt Institute.
Dr. George W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.
Professor H. E. Ford, Washington and Jefferson College.
Mr. W. F. Gartelton, Harvard University.
Professor William K. Gillett, New York University.
Director W. N. Golden, Pennsylvania State College.
Dean William W. Hastings, Normal School of Physical Education.
Mr. Telfair Hodgson, University of the South.
President Emory W. Hunt, Denison University.
Professor E. C. Huntington, Colgate University.
Mr. E. J. Jaqua, Grinnell College.
Professor H. W. Johnston, Indiana University.
Dr. Wm. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.
Director W. J. McAvoy, Delaware College.
Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh.
Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. Training School.
Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania.
Professor F. W. Marvel, Brown University.
Professor George L. Meylan, Columbia University.
Dr. J. Naismith, University of Kansas.
Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.
Professor Howard Opdyke, Union University.
Dr. P. S. Page, Phillips Academy, Andover.
Professor Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College.
Director Royce D. Purinton, Bates College.
Professor E. C. Quigley, Kansas College Athletic Conference.
Professor Dudley B. Reed, University of Chicago.
Professor Wm. H. Reese, Muhlenberg College.

Professor W. C. Riddick, North Carolina College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts.
Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.
Dr. Watson L. Savage, Carnegie Technical Schools.
Dr. F. L. Sevenoak, Stevens Institute of Technology.
Professor E. O. Smith, Connecticut Agricultural College.
Dr. N. P. Stauffer, University of Mississippi.
Colonel E. R. Stuart, United States Military Academy.
Dr. E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve University.
Mr. Glenn S. Warner, United States Indian School.
Professor H. S. Wingert, Ohio State University.
Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota.
Rev. A. H. Wilson, Mount Union College.
Professor Winter L. Wilson, Lehigh University.

2. Visiting delegates from institutions not members of the Association, and additional visiting delegates from institutions represented by accredited delegates:

Mr. W. Adler, University of the South.
Mr. Geo. W. Braden, Occidental College.
Dr. Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University.
Mr. Ray L. Fisher, Middlebury College.
Mr. Walter J. Goggin, New Bedford High School.
Professor Curry S. Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Mr. J. H. McCulloch, Carnegie Technical Schools.
Mr. C. H. Mapes, Columbia University.
Director Charles S. Miller, University of Pittsburgh.
Professor Charles C. More, University of Washington.
Mr. C. McD. Puckette, University of the South.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
Dr. M. S. Reed, Colgate University.
Professor Howard R. Reiter, Lehigh University.
Professor C. S. Richardson, Maryland Agricultural College.
Professor J. L. Roth, Swarthmore College.
Director P. B. Samson, Kansas State Normal School.
President Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.
Mr. C. S. Stedman, Syracuse University.
Mr. S. Sutcliffe, University of the South.
Dr. H. C. Swan, Trinity College.
Mr. Joseph H. Thompson, University of Pittsburgh.
Mr. J. J. Thompson, Mt. St. Mary's College.
Professor Charles L. Thornburg, Lehigh University.
Colonel C. DeW. Wilcox, United States Military Academy.
Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University.
Mr. F. D. Wright, Pratt Institute.

The minutes of the meeting of 1910 were presented in printed form and accepted as printed.

The president appointed as a committee on credentials: Prof. Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, secretary, Prof. George L. Meylan of Columbia University, and Prof. R. G. Clapp of the University of Nebraska.

The president appointed as a nominating committee: Prof. Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, Col. E. R. Stuart of the United States Military Academy, Dr. James Naismith of the

University of Kansas, Prof. H. E. Ford of Washington and Jefferson College, Director Frank Castleman of the University of Colorado, and Prof. H. S. Wingert of Ohio State University.

On recommendation of the executive committee, the following institutions, having applied for membership and paid their dues, were elected members of the Association: University of Georgia, University of the South, Ursinus College. The Kansas College Athletic Conference was elected to joint membership, comprising the following institutions: Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas State Normal School, Washburn College, Fairmount College, College of Emporia, Bethany College, Southwestern College, St. Mary's College, Baker University, Pittsburg Manual Training Normal School, Ottawa University, Friends University, McPherson College, Cooper College, and Kansas Wesleyan University. The Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich., was elected to associate membership.

Papers and addresses were then presented as follows:

"College Athletics from the Viewpoint of the President of a University," Chancellor S. B. McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh. (See page 40.)

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association," President Palmer E. Pierce. (See page 48.)

"The Influence of College Athletics on Preparatory Schools," Myron T. Scudder, Professor of Education in Rutgers College. (See page 57.)

To the great regret of the members a telegram was received from Major-General Leonard Wood, stating that he was unable to be present and address the Association on the topic, "The Military Value of Athletics to a Nation." Colonel Stuart of West Point, at the request of the president, made a brief address on the topic. He said:

Gentlemen of the Collegiate Athletic Association:

I submit to you that it is hardly fair to bring a man here for his first appearance at a meeting of this character, who expected and hoped to be an innocent onlooker, and then call upon him to be a substitute for the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. I appear before you absolutely without preparation or even thought upon the subject, and, naturally, my remarks must be brief.

The military service is one in which the physical perfection of the men is of the greatest importance. The authorities who control our destinies have recently seen the necessity for encouraging a good physical condition on the part of all of our officers. The men also are expected to take physical exercises which are sufficient to keep them in good physical condition, and are compelled to carry about service equipment weighing about fifty pounds, and to go off on practice marches, which are gradually increased in severity during the course of the training season, and which

finally reach a duration of three days' marching in heavy marching order. The officers on duty with these organizations participate in all these marches, and those who have not been in such a position as to be required to participate are required to take their own daily exercises and to pass physical examinations.

All of this goes to show the importance that is attached to perfect physical condition. Therefore, as far as collegiate athletics are concerned, they are of value to the nation in so far as they encourage a healthy participation in athletics, which turns out the student body in better physical condition than they would be, did they not participate in athletics. Therefore, so far as it appears from a purely army standpoint, the attitude which we should encourage upon the part of the colleges is that of encouraging, not a development of a small number of men who are exceedingly proficient in a given sport, but to encourage, in any way that this body legitimately can, a general participation in athletic events, which will tend to elevate the general physical standard of all its student bodies.

Dr. P. S. Page of Phillips Academy, Andover, addressed the association on the topic introduced by Professor Scudder. The president was requested to appoint a committee to consider Professor Scudder's paper and to report at the next meeting of the association what steps the association can take to carry out his recommendations. The President appointed Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., Prof. G. L. Meylan, and Dr. P. S. Page.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

The secretary read the following statement of replies received from the colleges to the inquiries sent out by the association on the subject of baseball.

1. In your opinion is college baseball, as now played, a benefit to your institution?

One hundred and six colleges answer in the affirmative, although thirteen make certain qualifications. Four colleges are doubtful, two of them replying "Yes and no." Eight colleges reply in the negative, including Buchtell College, Huron College, Shurtleff College, Washington University, Western Reserve University, and the University of Southern California. The following colleges do not play baseball: Haverford, Lewis Institute, Park College, Carlisle Indian School, the University of Montana, the University of Nebraska, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The University of Nebraska reports that baseball was dropped there because "no college team in this section, including our own, could meet the present rules of the Missouri Valley and the Chicago Conferences."

2. In what ways may college baseball be improved?

Replies may be grouped under several heads. First, in favor of eliminating or reducing the professional element, fifteen colleges use the phrase "eliminate professionalism," fourteen others favor the abolition of the professional coach, four recommend rigid enforcement of uniform eligibility rules, three others think the enforcement of the amateur rule would improve conditions, two colleges are in favor of prohibiting professionalism in summer baseball, and one of keeping college men out of professional teams. On the other hand, seventeen colleges think baseball would be improved if any *bona fide* student were allowed to represent the college.

The second general suggestion is in the direction of emphasizing the game as a sport and not as a contest. Eleven colleges report themselves in that fashion; eight others favor the prohibition of loud coaching and cheering when manifestly intended to disconcert the other side.

A third line of suggestion is in the direction of diminishing intercollegiate contests and increasing intracollegiate games; twenty-two colleges altogether offer this as a solution of the difficulty. Three colleges favor the abolition of any games except on Saturday, one the abolition of Easter vacation games, two the giving up of long trips. One advocates giving less time to baseball games; a second, giving less time to practice. Two others favor a reduction in the total number of games played. On the other hand, one college thinks the baseball season is too short.

A fourth group of suggestions has to do with the control of the game, two favoring stricter faculty supervision, one full control by the faculty, one a permanent coach under control of the faculty, two the formation of leagues controlled by the colleges. The West Point suggestion is that the control of the game should be limited to "non-professional officers, students, and alumni, non-professional being used in the sense of including only those properly on an amateur basis."

Miscellaneous suggestions for the improvement of the game include "more coaching," "better grounds," "keeping the fraternities out of the sport" (advocated by one college), and "an effort to bring about close relations between home players and their opponents" (of which plan two colleges speak favorably).

3. Do you enforce the amateur law in baseball?

Eighty-three reply in the affirmative, seven of them with certain qualifications, seventeen in the negative, and sixteen others in the negative so far as summer ball is concerned; one college states that it does not know what the amateur law is.

4. Is the conduct of the student spectators satisfactory and sportsmanlike?

Fifty colleges reply in the affirmative, eight of them with some qualifications, twenty-six other colleges reply "usually," six others "fairly," eleven others "not always," four colleges state that the situation is improving, and only eleven colleges answer the question in the negative. One other says that conditions could be better, and still another that the conduct is less satisfactory than in any other sport.

5. Do you consider baseball to have been professionalized in your institution?

One hundred and one colleges answer the question in the negative, though several state that constant effort is necessary to prevent such professionalizing. Conditions seem to be improving, judging from some reports which may be quoted as follows: "Two years ago, but not now," "At times, not now," "It was in years past," "Has been, not so now," "The tendency the past three years is the other way," "Morale steadily improving." One college which has abolished baseball says that it had become professionalized before the game was abolished. One institution says that baseball would be professionalized in their institution if they had the money.

6. What per cent of the students take part in any way in the sport?

Three, from 1 to 5 per cent; fifteen, from 5 to 10 per cent; twenty-three, from 10 to 15 per cent; thirteen, from 15 to 20 per cent; and nine, from 20 to 25 per cent; making a total of sixty-three reporting 25 per cent or less of the students engaged in baseball in any way. Eleven give the figures from 25 to 30 per cent; ten, from 30 to 35 per cent; two, from 35 to 40 per cent; seven, from 40 to 45 per cent; five, from 45 to 50 per cent; 3 report at least 50 per cent; one, from 40 to 60 per cent; and two, 60 per cent. One institution, the Y. M. C. A. Training School, reports that all their students take part in some way in this sport. One institution, where intercollegiate baseball has been abolished, reports that 15 per cent of the students took part in the game before the abolition of intercollegiate baseball, whereas the number now is 40 per cent.

7. Do you believe it possible to abolish gate receipts in all intercollegiate contests? Please give your reasons.

Sixty-seven colleges reply in the negative, most of them adducing financial reasons; six reply in the negative giving as a reason that without an admission charge an undesirable class of spectators would attend the game; four others do not believe the abolition of gate receipts possible while we have intercollegiate games where the prevailing idea is a spectacle rather than sport; three

others do not favor the idea because they think persons outside the college should pay for what they get. On the other hand, thirty-five colleges think that it is possible to abolish gate receipts, and a number of them state that that step has already been taken in their institutions. One college suggests that with fewer contests, and those with near-by colleges, the financial problem could be met without gate receipts; two others express the opinion that the abolition of gate receipts might be possible in a large college, but not in a small college, and one other institution states that it is not possible to take this step until Harvard and Yale do. The president of one institution thinks the move of doubtful possibility, calling attention to the amount of capital locked up in structures such as the Harvard stadium. Ten colleges refer to their so-called campus tax, the student fee which admits students to all games without charge; and several express the opinion that if this principle were generally accepted and were coupled with subscriptions from interested alumni, it would be possible to abolish gate receipts. Eight colleges think that the step could not be taken until athletics were endowed by the institution, like other departments of college work.

8. If you believe that gate receipts can be abolished, are you in favor of it?

Fifty-seven colleges reply in the affirmative, thirty-four in the negative. These figures are somewhat inconsistent with those given in connection with the previous inquiry, where thirty-five colleges only expressed the belief that it was possible to abolish gate receipts. The discrepancy is doubtless due to the fact that a number of the institutions favor the general principle, though they do not at present consider it practicable.

9a. Is a professional baseball coach employed at your institution?

Fifty-six colleges reply in the affirmative, sixty in the negative.

9b. If so, are you in favor of this?

The answer is in the affirmative from thirty-one institutions, and in the negative from sixty-four. Of the fifty-six institutions, then, that have a professional baseball coach, only thirty-one are willing to record themselves as in favor of that practice. On the other hand, though sixty colleges have no professional baseball coach, sixty-four oppose such a coach on principle.

10. Do you believe some of the powers of the baseball coach should be removed by not permitting him to sit on the players' bench and direct the game?

Fifty-five colleges reply in the affirmative, thirty-five in the negative.

Summary.

Almost all of the colleges consider baseball as now played a benefit, but many think it could be improved by eliminating or reducing the professional element and by emphasizing the idea of sport rather than contest. There is a general belief that there should be fewer intercollegiate contests and more intracollegiate. A large majority of the colleges report that they enforce the amateur law. There seems, however, to be decided difference of opinion as to what that law is.

Most of the colleges report the conduct of the student spectators at the game satisfactory. Very few of the colleges consider baseball to have been professionalized in their institutions. There is evidence that conditions in this respect are improving in many places.

In more than half of the colleges reporting, less than 25 per cent take part in any way in baseball. In the other institutions the number participating runs from 25 to 50 per cent, and even more in a few cases.

The majority of the colleges do not think it possible to abolish gate receipts, chiefly for financial reasons, though there is a general belief that the practice now increasing among the colleges of establishing a student tax for athletics, if combined with subscriptions or an endowment from the college, might make it possible sometime in the future to do away with gate receipts. The majority of the colleges seem to favor that course as soon as it becomes feasible.

About half the colleges employ a professional baseball coach, but decidedly less than half express themselves in favor of that plan. A large majority of the colleges favor the proposition that the baseball coach be not allowed to direct the game from the players' bench.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2.30 p.m.

The committee on credentials reported that proper papers or other evidence had been presented in the cases of all the accredited delegates given in the foregoing list.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Professor W. C. Riddick, showing a balance on hand of \$429.87. The report was accepted.

The secretary reported an increase of membership from seventy-six to ninety-five institutions.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

Reports were received from the district representatives as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR HARRY G. CHASE, TUFTS COLLEGE.

No radical changes have been made during the past year in the administration of athletics in New England. Various colleges have made minor changes. Brown no longer has alumni representation on the athletic committee; Wesleyan and Williams, beginning with 1912-1913, will debar freshman from all 'varsity teams until the second semester; Amherst has reduced the baseball schedule from eighteen to sixteen games.

The old question of summer baseball is still with us. There appears to be no considerable number of colleges who favor the strict enforcement of the amateur law as it now stands. It would seem that the time is ripe for doing something constructive in this matter. The opposition is on the defensive now, which, to my mind, is a partial victory for those who have been working for better things. I think the time has come when a reasonable, dependable regulation concerning summer baseball playing will receive at least respectful consideration. The interest in intra-mural sports grows with leaps and bounds. The regulation of play in colleges seems to have resulted in as much good as it has elsewhere. It is gratifying to find one matter on which all the colleges can agree. I think the rapid spread of this phase of athletics is due to the attention it has received at the New England Conference. Soccer football is increasing in popularity and it bids fair to become of great importance in the near future, as a game which is wholesome, which can be played by almost any one at any time, anywhere. It seems to be an ideal game.

There seems to be general satisfaction with the football rules and a disposition to let them alone and give an opportunity for a thorough trying out. No injuries of a serious nature have been reported.

Basket ball is fast becoming a thing of the past as an inter-collegiate game with us. Very few good things can be said in its favor, and many have been said against basket ball.

The good work of the New England Conference is continuing. There are now eighteen colleges taking part: Yale and Norwich University are the only ones remaining outside (the women's colleges are not eligible to membership). The chief work of the conference is the free and frank discussion of all phases of the problems of intra-mural and intercollegiate athletics. No attempt

is made to formulate rules. It has brought the colleges much more closely together and has been most decidedly an agency for the development of good sportsmanship.

At the last meeting, a committee of three was appointed to take steps toward the formation of a board of officials. This board is to prepare lists of officials for football and baseball. The committee was directed to use its best efforts to secure the appointment of better officials for secondary school games. The minutes of the conference are issued in pamphlet form and copies may be had on application to the secretary. Nine members of the conference are members of this Association.

I think we may feel gratified with the work already done, especially as it promises so much for the future.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. MEYLAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

There have been no radical changes in the intercollegiate athletics of the second district during the past year.

Seventy-five per cent of the colleges report a finer spirit and more sportsmanlike conduct in athletic contests. The baneful influence of the professional spirit, which manifests itself in recruiting, deception and trickery, is still with us, requiring constant vigilance and effort to keep it down.

The recommendation of the national association in favor of faculty control of athletics has been adopted during the past year by five colleges in the second district. The plan adopted was the appointment of a competent man to the position of professor of physical education and director of athletics.

The most important forward step taken in our district this year was the organization of an annual conference, to be held in New York the afternoon before the annual meeting of the national association. The first conference, held Wednesday, December 27, was attended by delegates from twenty colleges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It was voted that the conference should endeavor to evolve standards of eligibility which all the colleges in the district would agree to adopt. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next conference.

Princeton and Cornell are the only large institutions in the second district which are not members of the Association, but it is hoped that they will soon join and thus lend their support to the good cause for which the association is so earnestly striving.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR W. C. RIDDICK, NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

There has been very little change in the athletic conditions of the third district since our last meeting. A large percentage of the colleges of this district belong to the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The members of this Association are, so far as I can learn, satisfied with its eligibility requirements, which are very strict with respect to amateurism in general and summer baseball in particular. Whether these rules are strictly enforced or not, I am unable to say. There is a suspicion among the institutions outside of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and among some of those who belong to it, that the rules are being evaded in many instances.

I believe that a majority of the southern colleges do not think it practicable to attempt a strict enforcement of the theoretical amateur law, especially in regard to summer baseball. I am sure that the general sentiment in my state, North Carolina, does not favor it, and any attempt to enforce it strictly will cause evasions bordering on dishonesty, which in my opinion is far worse than the evil we are trying to correct—if indeed summer baseball as played in my section be an evil, which I somewhat doubt.' The people in our smaller towns want local teams during the summer for their amusement, and are practically dependent for their players upon college boys, who are at home on vacations. And the boys all play. Whether they receive pay or not depends upon the rule of their particular college. The conclusion is obvious.

In all other respects, there is a continued improvement in athletic conditions at our colleges. No college that I know of, of any standing, now tolerates the "ringer." While the scholarship rule is not enforced as strictly as it should be, the parlor boarder athlete is no longer allowed, but athletes are required to carry the regular number of studies, and are subject to the same rules of discipline and scholarship as ordinary mortals.

Practically all of our colleges have rules covering the following points:

1. The four-year limit.
2. *Bona fide* student pursuing regular course.
3. Not receiving remuneration as inducement to play.
4. Time of registration.
5. Scholarship, to some extent.

The majority of our colleges, except those in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, no longer allow instructors to take part in athletics. The majority of our colleges have paid coaches. I know of only one, the University of Virginia, where the system of alumni coaching is in vogue.

As I have already stated, a large part of the third district is covered by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. But the institutions of Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina have no local organization, and there is such a complicated system of feuds between the various institutions that it is hard to organize one. It has been tried several times, but so far unsuccessfully. Such an organization seems to me to be imperative, and I hope it may be formed within the next year.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. EHLER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Probably at no time in the past has a greater interest been expressed in the amateur rules and the matter of their enforcement than at present. Never before was there a higher standard in the minds of those most directly concerned in the promotion of amateur athletics, and never before has there been such widespread participation in all forms of athletics as now.

The great increase in the participation in all forms of athletics in recent years has developed such a situation in the administration of the rules as shows quite plainly that a thorough readjustment of the same must be made in order that the code may be made to fit the administration of athletics as a means to moral and ethical ends rather than for the government of athletics as an end in themselves. The rising tide of interest on the part of educators and social workers and others interested in the welfare of American youth has led to a keener appreciation of the evils of professionalism and of the necessity of a new principle in the administration of rules which shall more adequately preserve the spirit of amateurism than the methods at present tend to do.

Coincident with this increased interest in amateur sport has been the great development in organized professional baseball which has steadily tended to the elimination of baseball as an amateur sport. This has led to the development of a sentiment which tends to restrict the application of the amateur rule to cases of men regularly employed in professional baseball and to permit athletes to maintain an amateur standing even though they may have received remuneration in so-called unorganized baseball. Particularly is it felt by those holding this view that the playing of an amateur athlete on a team in which professionals may be playing but in which the amateur receives no compensation should not cause the forfeiture of one's amateur standing.

The attempt to enforce the strict letter of the amateur rule in many cases has brought the conviction on the part of numbers that such participation by amateurs in professional ball of the

unorganized type has reached such proportions that it is absolutely impossible to have strictly amateur college baseball teams at the present time without disqualifying the major portion of those now engaging in that sport. Added to this has been the apparent failure on the part of high schools and colleges to instill such an ideal of amateur sport into the minds of students that it has led to a prevalent opinion that no serious attempt was being made or would be made to enforce the rule in this respect.

The difficulty arising from the administration of the rule under this combination of factors has led two or three groups of minor colleges in the fourth district to amend their rules of eligibility so as to permit a student to retain his amateur standing even though he may have played so-called unorganized summer baseball and have received remuneration therefor. This modification of the rule has been adopted by the College Athletic Conference of Illinois and the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

During the past year this subject has been a bone of contention at several meetings of the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference, which culminated in the last meeting of the conference in December with the introduction of a proposal to do away with all applications of the amateur rule except at the time that the student was actually in residence in his university. This question is now pending before the Chicago Conference and will be up for settlement at a special meeting to be held in January, 1912. In the meantime it has led to an investigation on the part of several members of the conference to determine as far as possible the extent to which professionalism has become prevalent in college athletics.

It appears at this time that the matter will be fought out on a broader basis than simply that of summer baseball, for there is a very positive sentiment entertained by many that the actual life of the amateur spirit is really at stake at this time and that any attempt to establish a compromise between amateurism and professionalism in one sport cannot help but lead to the rapid growth of professionalism in all forms of athletics. That positive progress has been made during many years in raising the standard of amateurism and establishing higher ideals of clean sport generally cannot be denied. It now remains for those who have this matter at heart and who believe in the efficacy of "playing the game" entirely in harmony with the amateur spirit as a fundamental factor in character building, to re-formulate the amateur rule, to discover the right principle for its application, and to devise a rational method of administration based upon the spirit of the rule rather than upon its letter, as has been the prevalent custom up to this time.

The desirability, and even the necessity, of organization amongst colleges for the purpose of securing satisfactory relationships between them in competitive sport is rapidly gaining ground.

Reports from different states in this district are all unanimous with respect to the advance toward higher ideals during the past few years. The reasons for this are summarized by one correspondent in the following words: "The professional coach has been eliminated or subordinated; college faculties are now interested in athletics; faculty supervision is maintained in practically all of our colleges; the dissemination of higher ideals of sportsmanship through the medium of school publications and organizations; education through the medium of high school, state, sectional and inter-sectional organization; the organization within the year of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association and of the College Athletic Conference of Illinois."

The movement for the better control of athletics and the establishment of higher ideals of sportsmanship outside of the colleges is shown by the increased strength of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Cook County, Illinois, and the extension of the aims and ideals of that organization to the establishment of the Illinois State Amateur Athletic Federation and the organization of the Wisconsin Amateur Athletic Federation. These federations stand for and actually maintain as high a standard of athletics as any other organization in this district and are the means of the education of tens of thousands of boys and young men in the principles of clean sport and of athletics as a means rather than an end.

It is the belief of your representative that one of the most critical situations which amateur sport has ever faced is before us at this time, and that the position which the National Collegiate Athletic Association may take at this meeting on the questions before us will have a very vital part in determining the final outcome.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR R. G. CLAPP, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

The fifth district of the National Collegiate Athletic Association embraces roughly the states lying north of Missouri and Kansas and bounded on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps in no other district is the aim of this Association to control intercollegiate athletics by the formation of local conferences or associations more developed than in this northern Missouri Valley region. The dominating organization is the Missouri Valley Conference, three of whose members are located in the fifth district and the remaining three in the sixth.

The Iowa Conference, which includes in its membership the majority of the smaller colleges of Iowa, is a potent factor in

the intercollegiate athletic control of that state. The reorganization of the Nebraska Intercollegiate Athletic Association is fast assuming a similar function among the colleges in Nebraska. Let us hope that the South Dakota College Conference, which has just been organized, will be the means of elevating the general athletic morale in a state which has long been noted for professionalism in all lines of sport.

A brief questionnaire was sent to practically all colleges of this district (approximately seventy-five in number) and replies were received from twenty-nine. The writer believes the replies are of sufficient general interest to warrant brief consideration.

1. Are the rules of eligibility, under which institutions in your section and your class compete, being honestly enforced?

The very large majority replied in the affirmative.

2. Has the general standard of college athletics in your section been improved during the past year?

Twenty out of twenty-nine replies indicated a decided improvement; five no change; four doubtful regarding improvement, which must be interpreted as indicating retrogression.

3. Kindly state briefly the most important advances.

Twenty-four replies indicated higher standards of sportsmanship or scholarship or both; two, better officials; two, better teams.

4. What do you consider the most serious problem with which you have to contend in your athletics?

This question brought out a great variety of answers; such as: proselyting; hiring players by alumni; summer baseball; general failure to observe honestly the amateur rules; difficulty in securing satisfactory scholastic work from athletes; the tendency to overestimate the importance of athletics in college life; difficulty in securing satisfactory officials; finances.

5. Are the 1911 football rules giving general satisfaction in your locality?

Nineteen replies to this question indicated satisfaction with the rules; seven answered in the negative, although implying under the following question (6) that they were dissatisfied only with minor points of the rules.

6. If not, what changes do you consider necessary?

The more important of the suggestions regarding necessary changes were as follows: Either strengthen the offense or weaken the defense, especially within the twenty-five yard line; lessen the value of the field goal in comparison with the touchdown; give four downs in ten yards or cut down the distance to be gained in

three; do away with the twenty-yard zone and modify the forward pass.

7. Have serious injuries to players occurred in your contests during the past season? (Sprains, strains, muscle bruises, etc., should not be included under "serious injuries" in your reply.)

Nineteen replied in the negative and eight in the affirmative.

8. Approximately how many?

The replies indicated about thirty injuries, although one institution replied that there had been from twelve to fifteen injuries, and I presume that the report included minor injuries.

One death occurred at the Montana State College of Mechanic Arts and Agriculture. However, this was reported as entirely accidental and for which no one could be blamed.

Fractures were reported as follows: legs three, arms two, collar bones two, ribs one, noses three, and one serious injury to the patella was reported.

In the Missouri Valley Conference, our present eligibility code seems to cover pretty thoroughly the necessary regulations, with a single exception. Like "the poor," the summer baseball problem is always with us; and while the conference has squarely faced the question, as yet no satisfactory solution has been devised. Any one intimately acquainted with the situation knows that the large majority of college baseball players do play summer baseball; that they falsely certify to their amateur standing whenever certification is required, and that they are supported in this by the general student body. Three of the six members of the Missouri Valley Conference have abolished baseball as an intercollegiate sport, largely, if not entirely, because the athletic boards of control are unwilling to be parties to this fraud and deception. In the opinion of the writer no restrictions on summer baseball playing will be workable and effective until the student bodies are educated to see the true significance of this falsification and it is condemned by them. At the last meeting of the conference the following action was taken, which we hope will give results:

"Voted to submit to the eligibility committee of the conference the problem of drafting a general plan to reinstate men who are technically ineligible, on account of participation in summer baseball, with the understanding that reinstatement shall not extend to teams subject to the national provision, or to outlaw teams. This is to be a part of a general constructive plan resulting finally in the certification of men under the amateur rule."

During the past year the attention of the Missouri Valley Conference has been directed largely toward the administrative problems of athletic control. Probably the best single athletic regulation ever made in the Missouri Valley Conference was the

action taken by the governing boards of the institutions represented in the conference, requiring that all athletic coaches should be members of the faculty, engaged for the entire college year. While this plan has been in force only a short time, the results thus far are all that could be desired.

The conference has provided for an annual meeting of these faculty coaches for the consideration of matters pertaining to better sportsmanship, and also to enable them to become better acquainted, thereby tending to eliminate the feeling of suspicion with which coaches have so often viewed each other in the past. The coaches' confidence in each other is clearly shown by the agreement made by these men last spring—allowing the home management to select the officials for basket ball and track contests.

The scope of conference control has been extended to include all physical contests. It is the intention of the conference not only to regulate, but also to encourage these minor sports, as is shown by provision for conference cross country running and tennis contests. Other competitions will be added as conditions warrant.

The action taken regarding the fees of football officials may be of interest to this association. The maximum fee for referee, umpire or field judge in major games was placed at \$25.00 and expenses and the head linesman's fee for major games at \$15.00 and expenses. In minor games the fees for corresponding positions were made \$15.00 and \$10.00, respectively. In making these regulations the conference aimed to weed out those officials who were serving primarily for money consideration and not for the love of the game.

It was the unanimous opinion of the representatives present that the amounts agreed upon gave reasonable compensation for the service rendered, and that if a man's business was such that he could not afford to leave it for a half day or less for this amount he had better attend to his business and leave the officiating to another, not so fortunately situated.

An experiment is being tried in the selection of basket ball officials for all conference games during the coming season. A board of six first-class officials is to be selected by the officials committee of the conference from our *general* list of basket ball officials. They are to be so distributed geographically as to minimize traveling expenses. The committee names the officials for all intra-conference games. Meetings of the basket ball committee of the conference, officials and coaches, with at least one representative of the national rules committee, are arranged at central points to familiarize the officials with our interpretation of the rules and the general spirit of the game as we wish it played.

We regret to announce that the State University of Iowa has

found it impossible to fulfil the obligations of membership in both the Intercollegiate and the Missouri Valley Conferences, and has withdrawn from the latter organization. This was done, however, with the most cordial feeling between Iowa and the other members of the Missouri Valley Conference.

In general the situation in the fifth district is very encouraging. The smaller colleges have made distinct advances in sportsmanship and eligibility standards, and the larger institutions in administrative policy, during the year just past.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR GEORGE NORLIN, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

As the representative of the sixth district, I beg to submit the following report on the athletic conditions of the Rocky Mountain region. The principal educational institutions of the region are members of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference. They are: the University of Colorado, the University of Utah, Colorado College, Denver University, the Colorado School of Mines, and the Colorado Agricultural College.

I may say that the bringing of these institutions together in a conference some three years ago and keeping them together since then in a spirit of friendly coöperation has been a very difficult matter, but the past year, especially, has been marked by a degree of friendly courtesy with perhaps one exception, and of mutual respect and confidence in intercollegiate relations which promise much for the future.

We have worked out a satisfactory set of rules which are based on the following principles:

No athlete shall represent his institution who has not been there long enough to prove himself a *bona fide* and worthy member of it; who has not "made good" in his studies; who does not keep up in his work; who receives or has received any substantial return for athletic services.

To the latter principle we make one exception. We do not bar a man for playing summer baseball with minor or local teams. This question will be taken up again at our next meeting. There is some difference in opinion about it, but we are all agreed that we must do one of two things. Either we should permit the playing of summer ball for pay, or we should bar every one who plays summer ball at all. Our experience convinces us that there is no honest middle ground. To allow summer baseball under any conditions is to dodge the amateur rule.

As to the professional coach, I think we would all be glad to say farewell to him, but most members of our conference find practical difficulties in doing so. The University of Colorado is

fortunate in that its coaching is done by members of the faculty who are in sympathy with faculty ideals.

My own experience convinces me that a coach who is not in sympathy with faculty ideals can do more tearing down in one season than a faculty committee can build up in ten.

In general, I should say that, thanks to our conference, athletics in this region are on a clean basis. What is quite as important is that our intercollegiate games are means not of increasing antagonism between institutions but of creating a better feeling. They intensify the rivalry but it is getting to be more and more the rivalry of men who play the game fairly and shake hands over it.

The reports of the several district representatives were supplemented by brief addresses from Professor Charles C. More of the University of Washington and Mr. George W. Braden of Occidental College, California, in which an interesting account was given of conditions in that part of the country.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Various other committee reports were presented as follows:

I. REPORT OF THE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The rules regulating the play of the American game of football is a subject in which we are all vitally interested. Since the formation of this Association your committee on football rules has each year joined forces with the old rules committee and the two have worked together in perfect harmony and accord, the result of their joint work being accepted as the official rules on football.

At the first meeting of this Association the general broad line of instructions laid down for your committee was that the game should be made more open; that mass play should be abolished; that unnecessary roughness and unsportsmanlike tactics be eliminated and that the dangers of play be diminished as much as possible. Radical changes in the rules were at once introduced and the game greatly altered. Each year following has seen some change or modification in the revised code, though since our last gathering the alterations have been comparatively slight.

The striking difference between the rules of today and those at the time when this association came into existence, may, in a general way, be enumerated as follows:

Ten yards to gain instead of five.

At least seven men on the line of scrimmage for the offense.

A separation of the opposing rush lines to prevent holding.

A rule forbidding any of the five center men from being drawn back of the line into the formation.

A rule prohibiting the pushing or pulling of the man with the ball.
 The cutting out of the flying tackle.
 A rule forbidding crawling.
 The introduction of the forward pass and the on-side kick.

Dividing the game into four quarters has also an equalizing effect in case of a strong wind, while shortening the time of play of the game and giving increased rest periods has lessened the strain and diminished the danger of exhaustion with attendant injuries.

At the last session of the rules committee the changes introduced were for the most part minor and technical. The forward pass rule was modified slightly, making this play more precise and exact and, therefore, more scientific and accurate. At the same time the penalty in case the pass was incomplected was diminished, thus stimulating its adoption and more constant use. Aside from this the rules have remained about the same for the last two seasons.

It is the opinion of the writer that the rules as they stand have accomplished in great measure the purpose which was designed in the broad instructions laid down for the guidance of your committee. The game of football is today immeasurably superior to that of six years ago whether it be viewed from the standpoint of safety, the standpoint of public interest, or the standpoint of tactics. The present game offers far greater field for brain work, strategy and generalship than was ever possible under the old rules.

It is the writer's experience that these rules have proved in every way safer and attended with less injuries, both major and minor, than the old rules. The team with which the writer was connected during the past season played through three of its most important contests without a single man being changed, while during the entire season only three men were injured sufficiently to cause them to be taken from the game. None of these injuries were serious.

To evolve rules that shall be uniformly satisfactory under all conditions to all parties is a most difficult matter. At the end of each season the rules become a conspicuous target for criticism and attack, and a volume of suggestions are volunteered for their improvement. This is in every way desirable as a broader viewpoint is thereby secured but it is obvious that all such suggestions cannot be adopted.

As the rules now are, the mechanism of the game is so balanced that it is difficult to make changes without disturbing the whole general adjustment of the play. The writer believes that the rules as they stand are pretty generally satisfactory to the colleges as a whole when both large and small are considered from one end of the country to the other, and where the rules are not satisfactory, they can be made so by slight alterations.

There is one feature in which it must be admitted the present code is unfortunately weak. The equilibrium between the attack and the defense may be greatly disturbed by adverse weather conditions. On a wet day with a muddy field and a slippery ball, or in cold weather when the field is icy, the strength of a most brilliant offense may be so nullified that a decidedly inferior team may be able to hold its superior opponent to no score or even win on some lucky chance play.

It is a problem whether some change cannot be introduced which, under certain adverse weather conditions, will enable the offense to maintain the same relative strength toward the defense that it has on a dry day.

There can be no question that under the present rules the development and skillful execution of the forward pass is one of the most important factors in an efficient attack. By this play not only is actual ground gained, but the defense is scattered and kept uncertain while the secondary defensive line is kept well back of the line of scrimmage, so that a running attack may gain steady ground.

If the restriction of twenty yards beyond the line of scrimmage were removed and no limit as to distance put on the throw, simply providing that the man making the catch should get the ball before it strikes the ground, I believe the rules would be improved and strengthened.

But great care is necessary in expanding the rule on the forward pass lest the game be transformed into outdoor basket ball. To make consistent ground under the ten-yard rule without a mastery of the forward pass is well-nigh impossible. The endeavor to play the old rushing game under the new rules cannot fail to result in no-score games; a dissatisfied public; injuries to players through an effort to hammer out an impossible ten yards by superhuman battering-ram tactics; the defeat of a physically superior team by a lighter and more resourceful opponent; or in allowing the game to degenerate into a kicking duel, where a lucky chance may decide the issue one way or another. If it is true, as some critics maintain, but which I do not believe, that the present rules do not permit a superior team to demonstrate its superiority and score on an inferior opponent, how easy to increase the scoring power by lessening the number of yards to be gained in three downs.

Suppose we say seven yards to be gained in three downs outside the twenty-yard line and five yards to be gained between the twenty-yard line and the goal. Few if any games would then end without a score and the general rules of play, which the college boys and officials all over the country are just beginning to master, will remain undisturbed.

That every quarterback has not proved himself a Napoleon

would hardly seem a just reason to so simplify and reduce the possibilities of offensive tactics that no Napoleon could rise above the dead level.

The present rules make possible the occasional victory of the small college over the large, the light team over the heavy team, the victory of brains over brawn. To revert to the features of the old game that would permit mass play or assure the physically stronger team being able to hammer out victories with mathematical precision from their weaker opponents would be most unfortunate and could not fail to bring disaster.

Will it not be wise to disturb as little as possible the rules that are meeting the requirements with reasonable satisfaction?

H. L. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

At the request of the president, Mr. Langford of Trinity College and Mr. Warner of the Indian Training School addressed the Association on the subject of football rules, emphasizing the desirability of simplifying them if possible.

II. REPORT ON FOOTBALL FATALITIES AMONG COLLEGE MEN, SEASON OF 1911.

The newspapers reported at the end of the last football season the deaths of five men classed as college men. Of one of these there is some doubt as to the classification. He was a member of an Illinois normal school team and died last winter after the close of the season of 1910. Specific data concerning him have not been received.

The death of another, according to reports, occurred so late in December, 1911, that it was impossible to secure data concerning him. He was a member of a college team in Mississippi.

Of the other three, one, Ralph Dimmick, was an ex-collegian, having played with the University of Notre Dame team, Indiana. He was reported to have participated in a game with an athletic club at Portland, Oregon. In this game he received an injury stated to have involved the fracture of two ribs. He was taken to the hospital where pneumonia set in, complicated with blood poison. In the delirium caused by his illness he got out of bed and jumped from the window and was killed as a result of the fall. We have been unable to secure exact data as to the manner in which the accident in the game occurred.

In the case of Charles Lange of the Montana State College of Agriculture, and of W. L. Merryman of Davis and Elkins College, W. Va., we have exact statements from the presidents of the two colleges. In the case of Lange the report is as follows:

Charles Lange was injured in a practice scrimmage between the first and second teams of the college. He was carrying the ball, was tackled,

and in falling turned in his attempt to advance the ball a little farther. Just then another player threw himself in front of him and Lange fell, striking the back of his neck against the shoe or some other part of the body of this second man. The sixth and seventh vertebræ in his neck were fractured and his body, from his arms down, was paralyzed immediately. About ten days after the injury he was operated on and part of the bone removed but the paralysis remained. Mr. Lang was injured on October 2 and died on October 27. His death was caused by this accident.

It is difficult to see in this case that any unnecessary violence or brutality was involved. The character of the accident was not unlike what has happened in many other kinds of games.

The report concerning Mr. Merryman is as follows:

Mr. Merryman was fatally injured in a game at Westminster, Maryland, some two hundred miles from Elkins. Conflicting statements were made regarding the severity of his fall, but it is generally agreed that he was fairly tackled in the open, but fell backward striking his head, but not hard, I am told by our students, and by our coach. Mr. Merryman, though a second year player, had never learned the art of falling in football. His falls were usually severe. He was easily hurt in the game though never before seriously.

Wednesday preceding the Saturday on which he received his final injury he played against a light team and received a severe tackle which stunned him for a few minutes, but he was soon in the game again. In the first part of the game on Saturday he again was stunned for a few minutes, recovering, however, and reëntering the game with his usual enthusiasm, until the latter part of the fourth quarter the final blow came. I am told that for a few minutes he was not unconscious, and with the assistance of two of the students was able to walk a few steps before he sank into unconsciousness, and was not revived before his death forty-eight hours later.

Two operations disclosed much liquid and clotted blood on the brain, *but the skull was not fractured.* (Italics ours.)

It is the opinion that Mr. Merryman had some constitutional disorder of the blood vessels of the head, and that the accident which killed him was due to three or more successive falls Wednesday and Saturday, for it was the common report about the college that he was easily put out of the game temporarily by a fall which would have no effect upon any other member of the team.

All the evidence in this case goes to show the necessity for close medical supervision of men going into strenuous games. This case would not have happened at any institution where care is exercised in this regard.

It is the judgment of the writer that these cases all speak for themselves and that it is not understating the matter to say that they do not seriously militate against the game as at present played, or that they constitute any evidence that the present rules are inadequate to properly safeguard the player.

No data aside, from the press reports have been secured in regard to accidents. The reports on these from the various institutions vary greatly and the newspaper statements are very largely colored by the desire of the reporter to minimize their importance, or on the other hand, as is too frequently the case, to make a sensational story.

It is to be noted in any study of the accidents that did occur last fall that the season was one very generally of bad weather, and in the West in particular most of the practice and the playing of games was upon fields that were either slippery with mud or ice. It is to be noted in this connection that in one of the hardest-fought games of the year, the Wisconsin-Minnesota game, no accidents occurred in spite of the condition of the field, testifying to the fact that proper instruction in the matter of self-protection is one of the essential features of the present methods of training in the larger institutions.

The field on which the Wisconsin-Minnesota game was played had been covered with hay for two weeks, but a succession of heavy rains had fallen upon it throughout the most of that time. The day before the game it had rained very hard. The ground under the hay had been frozen to a depth of four inches. During the night all uncovered portions froze up hard. At ten o'clock the next morning when the hay was removed it was found that the ground was wet and water standing in many places. Before the beginning of the game, at two o'clock, every spot on the field was frozen hard. That no serious accidents occurred under these conditions is a striking testimony to the excellent training and condition of both teams.

GEORGE W. EHLER, *Committee.*

Dr. Stauffer of the University of Mississippi supplemented this report by stating that there had been no death from football in Mississippi this season.

III. REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

Your representative on the central board of officials would report a continued effort in both improving the quality of official work and in organizing a sound and effective system. Owing to the bereavement of the chairman, in April, his active labor for a few weeks following was necessarily abridged, but the work was supervised during this interval and carried on by the secretary and assistant secretary. During the latter few weeks he has been able to take the reins again and supplement their work, which was faithful and loyal.

In reviewing the work of the past season, we found it difficult, in the general eastern section, to form local committees owing to the necessarily constant overlapping of official material, but this may yet be worked out. With all his power would the chairman of the board urge your body to support the principle of independent appointment of officials, and force every college, large and small, to willing acceptance of this neutral principle. Thus only

will be secured the protection and salvation of the game from the officiating standpoint.

The rules are still hard to administer judicially, though the quality of the officials has steadily improved, and a large attendance reported in the annual interpretation meeting.

The administrative work of the board, as in previous years, was divided into three parts:

1. The work of compiling information from the colleges in regard to football schedules, the mapping out of the geographical jurisdiction of the board, and the instruction of the colleges, managers and coaches in the board's methods and policy.

2. The making out of a complete schedule of appointments for the colleges within the jurisdiction of the board, and the correspondence with colleges and officials necessary to ascertain the exact locations of all officials, the rating of fees and their standardizing, the question of desirability of officials, and other matters pertaining to the satisfactory selection for the complete appointment schedule.

3. The actual appointment of the officials, following the mutual satisfaction of all colleges in the selection of the board, the instruction of officials in the necessary changes and additions to the rules (which took place at the annual interpretation meeting in New York City on September 17, 1911), and work pertaining to necessary change of officials due either to accidental undesirability or to the permanent or temporary withdrawal of certain officials from the ranks of accredited officials.

In addition to these matters the secretary was instructed to arrange for the appointment of officials in certain games outside of the jurisdiction of the board; also in regard to certain other games where one of the contesting institutions was outside the board's jurisdiction; questions relative to the settlement of fees under dispute, questions of applications of new officials, and questions of appointment of officials in school games within the geographical jurisdiction of the board.

In general scope the central board work includes:

1. All the New England states except Maine, the Middle Atlantic States as far south as Washington, D. C., and as far west as Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

2. The number of colleges which enrolled themselves partially or completely was forty-two.

3. The number of institutions which were not enrolled but which used the services of the board from time to time was eight.

4. The number of schools in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Delaware requesting the services of the board was nineteen.

5. The number of institutions(colleges) which were not in the

jurisdiction of the board and which requested the services of the board was eight.

6. The number of games for which the board made appointments was 322.

7. The number of officials appointed was 867.

8. It is impossible to tell the number of changes necessary in appointments but the number is between 125 and 175.

9. The rough range of fees was from \$10 to \$100 in college games and from \$5 to \$50 in school and college freshman games.

10. The number of colleges which enrolled this year for the first time was three.

11. The board sent from its office numerous letters, notifications of appointments to officials, notifications to colleges, etc., and special notices to officials regarding rules, also applications and references in regard to new officials.

12. The official list of 1911 was increased by over sixty names over that of 1910. Since the printing of this list in August, over fifty new applications have been received.

This report is completed with the assistance of the capable secretary, Mr. Seiler, and but feebly represents the actual detailed work of the organization.

In outline for future reference your representative would suggest:

1. A complete but considerate jurisdiction of any future board appointed over colleges within its field of work.

2. The consummation of local boards in (a) Maine, (b) other New England states, (c) Northern District of New York, (d) Central Pennsylvania, (e) Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, (f) Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, (g) Ohio, (h) District of Columbia and Virginia, (i) Southern District. These sub-committees would appoint, in coöperation with the central board on officials, for all minor games, leaving to the chairman and one secretary the work of supervising the important games. This would hasten the consummation of complete and final appointments for all the larger games.

JAS. A. BABBITT, *Chairman.*

The Association voted to adopt the report, including the suggestion of Dr. Babbitt concerning the organization of local committees in different districts of the country to work with the central board.

The executive committee were by vote instructed to consider further a matter already under deliberation at their meetings, namely, how to secure funds for the proper carrying out of the work of the central board.

Dr. Babbitt concluded his report by some informal suggestions favoring the encouragement of Association football. President Sharpless of Haverford College spoke highly of the game, as did Mr. W. F. Garcelon of Harvard University, Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton, Dr. P. S. Page of Phillips Academy, Andover, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

It was voted to appoint a committee to promote and regulate the interests of Association ("soccer") football.

The president appointed the following committee: Dr. James A. Babbitt, Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Dr. P. S. Page, Dr. James Naismith, Prof. H. E. Ford, Prof. R. Tait McKenzie and Prof. C. W. Savage.

IV. REPORT OF THE BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The general conditions surrounding intercollegiate basket ball throughout the country have shown a marked improvement during the past year. The campaign which the committee inaugurated four or five years ago looking toward the elimination of roughness and unsportsmanlike conduct from the game by modifying the rules, by organizing sectional conferences of officials, coaches and players, and by a general campaign of education, has accomplished very definite results. The success which has attended the efforts of the committee so far lends encouragement for future work.

During the past three years several important changes have been made in the rules to counteract vicious practices which had become more or less widespread.

1. Coaching from the side lines has been almost entirely abolished from our college games, as the result of a rule which provided for a free throw for each offense that was detected by the official.

2. The rule regarding taking out time has been modified so as to break up the practice of stopping the game for the sole purpose of breaking up a successful series of plays by the opposing team.

3. A great deal of the roughness in the game has been due to limited space out of bounds. Under the regular rule possession of the ball is given to the player first touching it out of bounds, the players charged into apparatus or the wall or the spectators. This resulted in blocking and rough work on the side lines and in many cases under these conditions it was extremely difficult for the official to determine which man was entitled to the possession of the ball, so that the game was slowed up by the frequent necessity of putting the ball in play by throwing it up between two men on the side lines.

4. An important change has been made this year which prohibits any player from charging into another player who is between him and the goal or who is closer to the goal and is in the act of throwing for the basket. Until this change was made there was no adequate provision for protecting the player who by speed or strategy had got to a position between his guard and the goal and had, therefore, won an opportunity for a clear shot. Under these conditions most guards were in the habit of charging into the man who was throwing for basket and spoiling his shot by any means short of that amount of roughness which would cause

his own disqualification. Thus he saved a probable two points, and even if the foul were called his opponent could score at most only one point on his free throw.

5. The rule governing the dribble has been so modified as to make it easier for the official to decide when the dribble has stopped and when the player, therefore, must pass the ball or shoot for the basket. This has been accomplished by making the dribble come to an end when it has been touched by both hands simultaneously, and it does away with the practice of catching the ball, feinting and dodging the guard before continuing the dribble. As a result, it is possible for the man who is guarding to play the ball and not the man, since he has an equal chance at the ball. The play is much faster, the passing game is encouraged, and there is much less tendency to roughness, due to charging and tackling.

I have gone into detail in the discussion of these points in order to show that the committee is earnestly at work in its effort to clean up the game. We request most earnestly the active co-operation of the representatives of the various institutions in this association in encouraging the adoption by their teams of the changes in the rules.

There are three principal difficulties in the way of accomplishing reforms in the game.

1. The influence in certain parts of the country of the professional "cage" game, which is extremely rough and which resembles indoor football more than anything else.
2. The general failure on the part of officials and coaches to study the rules and to change the administration of the game in accordance with the changes made in the rules.
3. The general tendency to continue the old practices and to play the old style of game just as far as possible under the new rules, and as long as the officials will permit.

Several conferences of coaches, players and officials have been held throughout the country this fall. The reports of the proceedings and discussions in these conferences indicate that for the first time since the formulation of a separate set of rules to govern the college game, all sections of the country are in agreement on the essential points. This is a most gratifying and encouraging condition.

The work of the officials throughout the country is undoubtedly improving as a result of these educational conferences which have been organized under the direction of the rules committee. The reports on the work of the officials in the various games which are sent to the members of the committee in various sections of the country are furnishing valuable information and are a really important factor in improving the methods of handling the game. A new blank which will provide space for more detailed information about the work of the officials is being formulated and will be sent to the manager of every college team in the country.

The executive committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League initiated this year the practice of appointing the officials for the various league games instead of leaving that duty to

the managers according to the practice heretofore. These men are paid by the committee and are directly responsible to them.

The committee feels that it is desirable to extend still further the representation on the committee by the appointment of members from the Chicago Conference and from the Ohio Conference. This extension of the committee will help materially in promoting the general adoption in all the colleges in the country of the changes in the rules as formulated by the committee.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRACK RULES.

Prof. F. W. Marvel reported for the committee, calling attention to the set of track rules adopted by the association at its last convention, and published during the year by the American Sports Publishing Co. The committee recommended the colleges in the association to adopt these rules for future meets; they recommended also that complete records of meets be filed with the committee for tabulation and preservation.

The above report was accepted, together with the recommendations made in it.

The following resolution, offered by Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., of Rutgers College, was adopted:

"Whereas, The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America, holding annually an intercollegiate track and field meet and an intercollegiate gymnastic meet, are associations formed and controlled by undergraduates of institutions, most of which are members of this association:

"Therefore, resolved That the executive committee of this association be instructed to take steps to secure such an affiliation of these associations with the National Collegiate Athletic Association as shall promote cordial coöperation between them, and to report recommendations at the next annual meeting."

The following committee was appointed to carry into effect, if possible, the above resolution: Mr. Paul Withington, Prof. F. W. Marvel, Prof. C. L. Maxcy.

VI. THE COMMITTEE ON THE AMATEUR LAW.

The representative appointed by this body December 29, 1910, to coöperate with representatives from other national organizations interested in athletics in the formation of a platform of principles on which the athletics of the youth of the United States

should be conducted and in the framing of an amateur law, would report as follows:

Following the suggestions of the author of this plan of a federated committee, Dr. C. W. Hetherington, the "case method" of study was adopted and a large and representative committee formed, consisting of the following: Prof. A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; Prof. Geo. W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin; Prof. A. G. Smith, University of Iowa; Dr. A. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; Prof. C. A. Waldo, Washington University; Prof. G. A. Moran, Purdue University; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.

The Amateur Rule.

In considering the amateur rule, a statement of plans and methods was sent to these members and an appeal for all the real cases at their command of violations or alleged violations of existing amateur rules. The number of cases reported in response was few and after a second letter only a total of fifteen or twenty was secured. These cases varied little in character, consisting mostly of instances where men were alleged to have violated the amateur rule by teaching in some other branch of sport for pay or for being councilors in summer camps. After waiting for some time for more cases, the whole number was started on its rounds December 8, as a circular letter, for criticism and suggestion, and a meeting of the committee was planned for December 27, at which these cases could be analyzed as a basis for a report to this association. This letter has not reached your representative and cannot be located. At a meeting of those members of the committee on the grounds, held last night, it was decided that the amount of material collected was too small for deductions.

It is the opinion of your representative, however, after a careful study of these reports, that it would be unwise for this association at the present time to adopt a definition of an amateur for use among our colleges or on the federated committee. He believes, from information gathered this year through this committee and his own experience, that our undergraduates are not yet ready for such an amateur rule as we would like to propose and that, moreover, it is the wrong method of approach. It would seem wiser to him to start at once in each college a tactful but vigorous campaign of education on matters of amateurism leading up to a whole-hearted adoption by our student bodies of some reasonable and untrammelled definition of an amateur and a rule allowing only such to represent our various colleges in intercollegiate athletic relations.

Platform of Principles.

In reporting on the second part of the delegated work, the framing, in coöperation with the other representatives on the federated committee, of a platform of principles, your representative would submit the following, which has already been adopted by the federated committee:

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR A NATIONAL ATHLETIC PLATFORM.

I. *The Definition of Athletics.* We recognize athletics as the vigorous social fighting plays of youth.

II. *The Values of Athletics.* We recognize athletics as an essential phase of the physical, social and moral education of youth.

III. *Tendencies to Inefficiency and Evil in the Organization of Athletics.* We recognize in athletics as generally organized, both great educational inefficiency and many tendencies to evil.

IV. *The Remedy.* We believe athletics as play can be made more efficient, the evils lessened, and the values secured for all boys and young men by meeting the play impulses of youth with efficient direction.

V. *The Aim.*

A. The aim in the administration of all athletics should be to build rational and wholesome play sentiments, habits and traditions among the youth of the land; to establish educational leadership; to develop wholesome inter-group consciousness; and to build up public opinion in support of athletics organized for the physical benefit of the participants, and the social and moral welfare of the members of the group and institutions concerned, instead of primarily as a public spectacle.

B. We believe that inter-group athletics rest primarily upon the development of group consciousness, rather than the promotion of health.

C. We believe in those administrative policies in the practical conduct of athletics that will develop and conserve these aims.

VI. *Local Responsibility.* We believe that every institution or organization engaged in work with boys and young men should consider the development and education involved in athletics, either by their direct supervision, or by securing this service through some other institution.

VII. *Organization.* We believe in the conference and federation forms of organization with institutional officials as representatives.

Conferences should be composed of naturally related institutions of like character. Federations should be composed of conferences, or of institutions in the districts where there are only a few isolated but naturally associated dissimilar institutions.

VIII. We believe in the National Federated Committee on Athletics, composed of representatives from each national group working with boys and young men appointed by the association representing the group.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS,

For the Committee.

The above report was accepted and referred to the executive committee.

VII. . COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

The committee, after a careful study of the matter, do not deem it wise at present to recommend the publication of a magazine or the establishment of a department in any other magazine. They gave careful consideration to both propositions, and have filed with the secretary the cost of various methods of procedure in publication.

G. L. MEYLAN,
F. W. NICOLSON,
J. H. MCCURDY,

Committee.

The above report was accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Article 4, Section VII, of the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows: "For the purposes of this Association and the election of the Executive Committee, the United States shall be divided into eight districts, as follows: 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. 3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina. 4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina. 5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota. 6. Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. 7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas. 8. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington."

Section II of Article 4 of the Constitution was amended by changing "seven colleges" to read "six colleges."

On motion of Prof. H. A. Peck of Syracuse University, it was voted to request the Central Board of Officials to attempt to standardize the amounts to be paid officials within their jurisdiction with the view of lessening the expense to the colleges.

A suggestion from one of the members that some other day of the week be chosen for the meeting of the Association hereafter on account of conflict with the meetings of various other associations, was referred to the executive committee for consideration.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie was appointed by the president in place of Dr. Paul C. Phillips to serve as a representative of the Association on the executive committee of the Athletic Research So-

ciety, and also to serve on a committee for coöperation in an educational campaign for the principles of amateurism, the change being made because of Dr. Phillips' prospective absence in Europe part of next year.

APPOINTMENT OF RULES COMMITTEES.

Basket Ball.

The executive committee nominated the following committee on basket ball rules, and they were unanimously elected: Mr. A. H. Sharpe, Yale University; Mr. Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Harry A. Fisher, Columbia University; Lieut. P. D. Glassford, United States Military Academy; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, University of Chicago; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Mr. Oswald Tower, Williams College; Dr. Louis J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; Mr. L. W. St. John, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Football.

The executive committee nominated the following to serve as football rules committee for 1912: Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Lieut. V. W. Cooper, United States Military Academy; Prof. W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; Prof. C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Prof. S. C. Williams, State University of Iowa. The above were unanimously elected.

The following instructions were given by the association to the football rules committee:

1. To communicate with the representatives of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis and Chicago University, which constitute the committee that formed the football rules committee during 1905, and propose that the committees be amalgamated into one, which shall formulate rules under which football shall be played during 1912. If this amalgamation be not accomplished, then the above named committee of seven of this association shall proceed to formulate rules under which football shall be played by the institutions enrolled as members.
 2. To legislate so that the open game be continued and the chance of fatalities minimized.
 3. To try to secure a clearer and more concise set of rules.
 4. To endeavor to have the rules published in the spring.
- The rules committee were requested to consider whether games could not be carried on with fewer officials.

Track.

The executive committee nominated the following committee on track rules: Prof. A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; Prof. F. W. Marvel, Brown University; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; and they were unanimously elected.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the nominating committee was presented and adopted as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Captain Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.

VICE PRESIDENT.

Professor H. W. Johnston, Indiana University.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

First District, Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University.
 Second District, Dr. Watson L. Savage, Carnegie Technical Schools.
 Third District, Professor A. H. Patterson, University of North Carolina.
 Fourth District, Dr. N. P. Stauffer, University of Mississippi.
 Fifth District, Professor H. S. Wingert, Ohio State University.
 Sixth District, Dr. J. Naismith, University of Kansas.
 Seventh District, Professor Hugo Bezdek, University of Arkansas.
 Eighth District, Director Frank Castleman, University of Colorado.

The secretary was instructed to express to the management of the Hotel Astor the thanks of the Association for courtesies extended.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 8 p.m.

The evening was devoted to an informal discussion of the question of amateurism, especially in relation to "summer baseball." At the conclusion of the discussion, the following statement, drawn up by Captain Pierce, was unanimously adopted:

It is recommended that the delegates present take the following action with regard to the situation in collegiate athletics. By having this action practically unanimous it is thought a practicable solution of the problem can be evolved in time.

1. Endeavor to establish and uphold a high amateur standard in all college sports:

(A) By securing the coöperation of the student body through an educational campaign that shall explain the meaning of and necessity for such a standard.

(B) By securing the coöperation of the faculty and alumni in an educational campaign that will emphasize the moral and ethical importance of amateur athletics in an educational system.

(C) By proposing to students that the playing in all intercollegiate contests *thereafter* be governed by the amateur spirit, and that students who compete contrary to the amateur spirit be given opportunities to play in intra-mural games, but shall be debarred from intercollegiate.

(D) By having it understood that a student guilty of playing in an intercollegiate contest contrary to the above spirit shall be considered to have violated a gentleman's agreement, and the faculty as governing body of his institution shall discipline him.

(E) By inaugurating a campaign of education among the preparatory schools.

2. That all are urged to make this movement a success by adopting it, thus securing a uniform effort throughout the country.

3. That a committee be appointed to formulate a statement to cover the situation, and, in the meantime, the spirit of amateurism should guide.

The President appointed, as such committee, Prof. G. W. Ehler, Prof. T. F. Moran, and Dr. R. T. McKenzie.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Secretary*.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

I. COLLEGE ATHLETICS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE PRESIDENT OF A UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR SAMUEL BLACK MCCORMICK, UNIVERSITY OF
PITTSBURGH.

The views set forth in this paper are the views of a man who knows little about the technical side of athletics, not much about the administrative side of athletics, and nothing at all about the actual participation in athletic exercise as carried on in this present era. While in college I indulged moderately in the athletics of the day—in track and in football—but this has but a remote connection with the athletics of the present day. I am, therefore, compelled to discuss my subject in the most general way from the standpoint of one interested in the subject simply as an educator and as a citizen.

It has for a long time seemed to me that perhaps we have taken the subject of athletics somewhat too seriously. Like the preacher who gets into a panic with the successive appearance of the bicycle, the automobile and the golf course, imagining that because of them the church service and the holy Sabbath are to be swept into the limbo of unremembered desuetude, so the college and the university president has again and again gotten into a panic over the subject of athletics in our higher institutions of learning. His fears have been out of proportion to the dangers of the situation. By this I do not mean to imply that there have not been some things to create apprehension and some things to be deplored; but I do mean to imply that any particular period in the development of athletics is, like everything else, certain to be ephemeral and just as certain, in the very nature of things, to pass over very shortly into something much better. The American college youth is exactly like the average American citizen who has not yet learned to play. It is still a business with him and he puts into it the same enthusiasm, absorption and energy that he puts into his ordinary business. It is not at all strange, therefore, that his son should go into play with all his might and make a serious job of it while he is doing it. It is the most natural thing in the world that the young man should permit his enthusiasm for sport to carry him too far and that college alumni in their zeal for their college should do things which are neither wise nor good. They

may even do this without any serious purpose to do wrong; and in any event the wrong will soon be detected and will tend in a natural way to cure itself. This should not be interpreted to mean that no notice should be taken of what may seem an excessive devotion to athletics or to the unethical elements in the situation. It is not always wise to put entire dependence in evolutionary processes without guidance and direction. It only implies that the college president must not be unduly exercised over a matter which others may perhaps do better than himself and which will ultimately be done to the satisfaction of himself and all concerned. With this introduction, I turn to the direct discussion of the subject.

The first prominent fact is that athletics, collegiate, intercollegiate and communal, are a good thing and are worth a very considerable amount of trouble in order that they may be made the best possible.

This proposition is intended to mean all that the words can possibly imply. While sometimes excessive, sometimes unethical, sometimes ill directed, sometimes professional, sometimes tending to serious evil, yet athletics are good for men and for women, for young and for old. Competitive athletics in all forms and in all places are good, in spite of some bad elements and some bad concomitants, exactly as summer is good in spite of its electric storms and cyclones, and winter is good in spite of its excessive freezings and thawings. Athletics are therefore to be accepted as we accept the seasons, seeking to overcome and remedy harmful defects, just as we seek to provide against excessive heat and cold, against drought and storm and flood in the physical world. It is no better to become excited and send forth fulminations against athletics because there are imperfections therein than to inveigh against Nature because sometimes a cyclone sweeps destructively over the prairie or because once in a while a flood turns fertile farms and prosperous fields into chaotic waste.

The physical exercise which belongs to the play side of human nature is a fundamental necessity in the production of the kind of manhood which is to dominate the earth. We may not know, and we may not greatly care, whether the Englishman or the Chinaman is ultimately to be the particular man to do this; but we do know, and we should very greatly care that it is so, that whoever it is it must be the finest type of manhood that is to assume supreme place. Moral and intellectual qualities must be finely intermingled in the superman who is to be the earthly king of kings.

Without any attempt to enumerate the elements of this high quality of manhood, we are altogether sure that the physical element must hold a high place, not simply for physical perfection, but for the symmetrical development of all the qualities of manhood and womanhood. Without any claim to possess special

insight into the method of manufacturing this manhood and womanhood, we may safely assert that it is to be made very largely in the open, as over against the schoolroom, the office, or the shop. The atmosphere, the sunlight, the field, the mountain will not, of themselves, develop all the qualities of finely organized being. Finely organized being—high minded, open eyed, generous, noble, big in all that makes up splendid character—never can be developed without atmosphere, sunshine, field and mountain. Some people hold very strongly that war is a good thing, human nature being the imperfect thing that it is, lover of ease and luxury and self; because nothing short of a catastrophe is able to evoke the high qualities man ought to possess and must possess if he is to achieve his destiny—courage, endurance, unselfishness, heroism, patience and nobility of soul. Advocate of peace as I am, I cannot believe that a thing so cruel and baleful and destructive as war is to be considered a necessary teacher in compelling man to possess himself of the hardy and unselfish virtues of true manhood. Regarding the out-of-doors, however, I have no question. Not the out-of-doors of work, but the out-of-doors of play.

The superman has not yet appeared on the horizon. The Englishman has. He is preëminently the ruler of nations. He governs in every continent and masters the national spirit of every nation over which he rules. The German, the Frenchman, the Chinaman—even the little Japanese—may possess certain qualities finer than some of those of the Englishman. Either one of them may rise ultimately far above him. Thus far, however, the Englishman is in the lead, and the world pays tribute to his fair-mindedness, to his aggressiveness, to the mastership and imperialism resident in his personality. The secret of it is that the Englishman is largely the product of out-of-doors. He has been made in the open. He walks, he rides, he shoots, he plays. In the public schools of Great Britain, in the universities of Great Britain, in the cities of Great Britain, in the countrysides of Great Britain, the athletic spirit holds sway. It develops the bodies of the youth and informs and dominates the spirit of the people so that, with all the imperfections, we find in that people the finest type of manhood and womanhood the world has thus far developed.

In the making of man and of woman this will always be so, for God made the open for that purpose. We are mistaken if we imagine that we can make a man in the laboratory. The laboratory has its function, and without it there will never be the new earth in which the superman is to live. But man is to be made under the sky, breathing the air of the countryside, scaling the mountains, playing games, filling the soul with the bigness of God's universe. In play, with all its generous rivalry, with all its

splendid forthputting of energy, with all its eagerness to attain the goal, with the applause of the thousands of spectators in the athletic contest, is to be wrought out the great, strong, generous, manly character which is to dominate the world.

The next thought is this. *The colleges and universities of the United States, in the nurture and development of athletics, have wrought a great work in the land and rendered an immense service to the people.*

It is only by considering things in their broad relations that it becomes possible to estimate their value. It is easy to misjudge and to put under condemnation a thing of priceless value because the eye is turned on some minor consideration or upon some defect or evil connected with it, instead of upon the thing as a whole. This has been true of college athletics. People have criticised colleges, ridiculed colleges, abused them, pilloried them, because of their athletics. They have been charged with substituting the physical for the intellectual. In this tirade a large number of college presidents and college professors have joined. Mostly they have done this because of the obvious evils connected with athletics, without considering the immense good that has come from them. If the colleges of the country had made no other or no greater contribution to the nation than to show the people the value of play and the necessity of getting out into the open for all kinds of physical exercise, the colleges would have rendered a service for which there could be no adequate compensation. That the people thus far have made work out of their play does not lessen the value of the service, because after a little they will learn to play and forget to carry their business into it. The hundreds of thousands of men and women upon the tennis court, upon the golf course, rowing upon the lakes and rivers in the summer time, traversing the forests in search of game, taking time from their hard work to give themselves up to the joy of recreation, are largely owing to the fact that there are hundreds and thousands of youth in track, in baseball, in football, fencing, swimming; in college, in school, on the village green; playing, learning how to play, teaching the nation to play and thereby helping to create in the nation those qualities of character that are bound, in due course, to make the American man and the American woman the finest in all the world.

Whatever truth there is in this view justifies athletics in our colleges and universities, and whatever part intercollegiate athletics play in this matter goes also to justify them. I do not here propose to argue that competitive athletics are essential to the begetting of the athletic spirit in the college or in the country at large. It seems, however, that they are at least serviceable and, so far as appears, there is no reason why they should not be most useful. The Greek games played an immense part in the

creation of Greece; and Greece in her art and literature has made the largest contribution to what we call the culture of the world. The perfection of this people was very largely owing to the fact that they lived out of doors and learned to play and to engage in competitive athletic sports with an enthusiasm never since surpassed. We may assume, therefore, that intercollegiate athletics are capable of great good and that competitive sports within the college and the university and among the colleges and universities are not only good in themselves, but supremely good in the development of the athletic spirit in institutions of learning and in the nation at large.

The final thought is this. *The attitude of the educator toward athletics should be sympathetic, coöperative. His activity should be directed toward their proper development and the lessening and ultimate elimination of their evils.*

This attitude involves the acceptance of athletics as essentially good and the acceptance of the evils of athletics simply as problems capable of solution by intelligent means. I am quite sure that the attitude of many college presidents and many college professors is exactly this; and I am quite as sure that the attitude of many others is that of antagonism, absence of sympathy, mere acquiescence in a situation they cannot eliminate, restive toleration—an attitude that would do away with the whole thing were it possible. I believe that this last attitude is not good for the college president or for the college teacher and that it is distinctly bad for the college student and for the nation. Just as long as a man simply tolerates athletics, just so long he stands where he can neither improve them nor use them for the good of his student body or for his community. On the contrary his attitude should be exactly the same as toward any other part of the college curriculum. In his mind college athletics should be as legitimate as Greek and as serviceable as ethics. He should no more think of *enduring* athletics than he should think of *enduring* biology or chemistry.

But what of the evils connected with athletics? What is to be done with them? The answer is simple. Eliminate them if possible; lessen their effect, if they cannot be eliminated; endure them if their effect cannot be lessened, and all the while wait patiently until they eliminate themselves, as they certainly will in time. Even if the patient has cancer, the surgeon tries to do his work by cutting out the growth and not by cutting the patient's throat. Still more, if the disease is only measles or mumps or whooping cough, the physician does not use strychnine or cyanide of potassium to effect a remedy. Hit at the defect, not at the thing itself. Go at it as the right kind of a doctor goes at the curing of disease—with all the skill he can command and with all the sympathy for the patient he is capable of exercising. If there

is gambling in connection with the games, strike at gambling, not at football. If there is professionalism in athletics, strike at professionalism, not at baseball. Do not kill the games. The thing is worth saving and therefore is worth all the study and care and consideration the college president and college professor and college student can possibly give it.

I imagine that it is still a perfectly legitimate inquiry whether these evils can be cured by rules. It is quite obvious that rules have helped in the past and that they will probably help in the future; but it is very doubtful whether they ever reach the seat of any real evil. Rules for sport are essential of course; but rules to provide against improper things connected with sport are, I fear, often productive of more evil of some other kind than they are curative of the evil they are designed to remedy. One rule, affecting the college athlete of course only as it affects any other student, is mightily effective, namely, that every student in the college or university shall be a *bona fide* student, shall do his work every day up to the standard set for the entire student body, and that any other interest shall be subordinate and shall be permitted only as long as his classroom work shall not deteriorate. This rule will meet the case of the student who wants to make a profession of athletics. He cannot get the time to be a professional. It will meet the case of the student who is paid to play on the team. He can make more money elsewhere without being compelled to take the hateful dose of hard application to study as a part of the service he must render for such inadequate compensation. It is difficult to imagine any serious evil in athletics which this simple rule, faithfully enforced, will not either cure or reduce to a minimum.

My own personal opinion is, however, that the only effective remedy is healthy public sentiment, helpfully and intelligently applied to the solution of the problem. As an illustration of what I have in mind let us take the case of the student who, in the secondary school, has shown marked skill and some fondness for a certain form of athletics and is induced by some financial consideration to enter a certain college or university rather than another, with the understanding that he make return for the money by rendering athletic service in those sports in which he is most skilled. If anyone has been guilty of wrong, who is the person, what is wrong and who are affected by it?

To determine this matter is the business of the college president and of the college professor, and he must be sure that he knows all about the ethics of the question before he assumes the right to pronounce judgment upon it. Is it really any more wrong, if his object is an education, for a student to use his skill and fondness for athletics in getting an education, than to use it on the typewriter, or as a stenographer, or as a waiter on the table, or as a

mower of lawns, or as a competent builder of furnace fires, for the same laudable purpose? If scores of students receive help toward an education in the way of money for tuition, board, etc., without making *any* return, is it wrong for this same young man to receive help to an education, making a return in the form of play in which he delights? If an alumnus or some other philanthropic person deeply interested in his own college wishes to help a student to an education, is it the business of the president or professor in that institution, or the business of any other person, to inquire whether the student so helped plays football or the cornet, or anything else he may wish to play while he is getting his education? The wrong in the matter must be made clear to the mind of the teacher and to the mind of the student alike. This young man, we may assume, would prefer to play football without any thought of consideration. But he also values an education more than he values sport for sport's sake; and therefore he uses the sport, which has undoubted value, for the sake of securing an education which he considers to have for him a much *greater* value. Wherein is he wrong? Wherein is the man wrong who gave him the money with an understanding that he should render the athletic service—assuming that the student is honestly getting the education for which he entered college? Wherein is the wrong to the college in which this athlete is a student? Wherein is the wrong to the other students? Is it a misuse of skill to use it in baseball, if money is given for an education, and not a misuse of skill to use it in writing on the typewriter if money received therefor is also given for an education?

I am not sufficiently informed on the subject to attempt, even if time were not lacking, any adequate answer to the questions I have asked. Wherein *is* the wrong? The answer may be that in one particular case there is no wrong, or a minimum wrong. For that one student it might be right for him to use his athletic skill in order to get for himself an education which will be for himself priceless for all the years of his life. Especially since, during the remainder of his life, he will be free to indulge in pure sport according to the desire of his heart. But what effect would be produced if a dozen men did this? If all the students put this value on sport? If the college and the nation had no higher conception of it than to put it to the base use of pecuniary gain? Is it not infinitely better that one particular student, shut up to this one method of securing a college education, should be compelled to do without it rather than that he should get it only by degrading the whole conception and utility of sport?

It is exactly the same with regard to betting upon the game. The student has a dollar. It is his own money. He can spend it for cigars or for chewing gum or for a straw hat. Why can he not spend it for paying a wager? Why is the one way of spend-

ing his own money right and the other way of spending it, equally to his gratification, wrong? Is the answer not the same as with the other question, namely, that there is no inherent wrong whatever? He has the right to bet if he wants to as a single act concerning himself. But all acts are to be judged by their effects. They are good or bad, not necessarily in themselves, but as they are for or against public policy. What happens to thrift, what happens to business, what happens to happiness, what happens to the general weal, if all the people become addicted to gambling? And if one or two or a dozen men in college do it, what is to hinder the others and what is to hinder in the college community all the evils which naturally follow the gambling or betting habit?

If there is wrong, therefore, in these things, the remedy is instruction, not rules. Students are glad to listen to reason, for they are the most open-minded, most fair-minded people in all the world. They may object most energetically to a rule whereby the faculty strikes at evils in athletics by forbidding a freshman to play, while they will accept most eagerly the demonstration of the hurt of professionalism or gambling and refrain from it. They are quick to see that however valid the reason is that a freshman should not play because his new duties and new environment make it too costly to spare the time, it is not valid and on the contrary may be even unethical to use the poor unfortunate fellow as an instrument for doing away with evils in athletics which it is the business of the faculty to cure in another way. The college student is the keenest judge of good ethics, the severest judge in pronouncing sentence upon bad ethics as well as upon bad logic, and the quickest to yield himself unreservedly to the compulsion of logic and of right; and it behooves the college president and the college professor to recognize this fact and to be sure that he is right in both before he adopts any method of procedure. When he is ready that method must be instruction, reason, appeal to the best that is in the student; and when this is done the victory is forever won. The particular thing is *not* wrong and therefore it should not be forbidden or put under the ban of condemnation; or the thing *is* wrong and the reasons why it is wrong are altogether compelling; and *then* the student body and the alumni body will no more think of continuing to do this wrong thing and putting shame upon their college or their university than they would think of casting reproach upon the good name of the mother who bore them.

I submit in conclusion, therefore, that the only consistent attitude for the educator to take in athletics is that of sympathy and coöperation: and that the remedy for all evils, not imbedded in the sport itself, is the right kind of ethical instruction, the patient, continued inculcation of correct moral sentiment. Student opinion so formed is sure to be right and it is equally sure to be omnipo-

tent. Rules will no more be made only to be evaded at the cost of moral evil much greater than the original offense; and on the contrary the true manliness of the student body will see to it that the athletic standard shall be raised high and splendidly measure up to the highest expectations of president and faculty as well as of the whole people. Sport, relieved of all harmful trammels, will accomplish its valuable purpose of making character for the nation and for the world.

II. THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. A.

The business of this association has been carried on during the past year by the executive committee as provided in the constitution and by-laws. Two meetings were held by your representatives, one on December 29, 1910, the other December 27, 1911. Most of the work in the interim was done by correspondence.

Membership and Local Leagues.

At the last annual meeting the name of this organization was changed from The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States to The National Collegiate Athletic Association. This latter name is more distinctive and more appropriate since our organization has grown to nation-wide importance during the six years of its existence.

In 1906, thirty-nine universities and colleges were on its rolls; in 1907, forty-nine; in 1908, fifty-seven; in 1909, sixty-seven; in 1910, seventy-six; and this year ninety-five. We have the pleasure to-day of welcoming the following new members: University of the South, University of Georgia, Ursinus College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas State Normal School, Washburn College, Fairmount College, College of Emporia, Bethany College, Southwestern College, St. Mary's College, Baker University, Pittsburg Manual Training Normal School, Ottawa University, Friends University, McPherson College, Cooper College, Kansas Wesleyan University, and the Normal School of Physical Education.

The number of students enrolled in the universities and colleges represented here to-day is about 120,000. This is a most gratifying thing to all of us since it shows that the high ideals of our association are making themselves felt. However, we can never feel satisfied until every university and college of any athletic importance in the land joins in this work which has for its object the proper control and development of collegiate athletics.

It is of especial importance that there should be organized in all parts of our country local associations of educational institutions for the proper control of their intercollegiate contests and solution of their many athletic problems. The national association is unable to deal with local matters. It cannot control, discipline and influence except by educational means. This association must rely upon local alliances to overcome the many evils that undoubtedly exist on account of the keen rivalry and the "win at any cost" spirit.

Active measures are being taken to form local leagues in the South Atlantic states, Eastern Pennsylvania and New York. It is hoped also to have one formed in the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. When all parts of the country are covered by local leagues, it may be found advisable to do away with the present seven districts into which the country is divided and have your executive committee composed of representatives from each of these local organizations. In this way it is thought that closer touch can be kept with local conditions and a more active and better informed controlling committee organized.

Influence of this Association.

The national organization exerts a powerful influence by gathering together at its annual meetings delegates from all parts of this great country and giving them the opportunity of learning the athletic problems of each other. The addresses and the proceedings of these gatherings are published and sent to every institution in the land. Many of these articles are of great value. They furnish a historical record that will increase in value as the years pass. Already the Sage Foundation considered one of sufficient importance to be republished and given a broader circulation. The delegates return to their institutions and there spread our ideals by means of college prints, personal addresses and talks. In these various ways the sentiments of this association, as expressed in its constitution and by-laws, are spreading rapidly throughout the United States.

Institutions are learning of the laws of eligibility and the reasons for their existence that, perhaps, had never heard of them before. Through the wide influence of this body, uniformity in eligibility laws is being secured. At first some of the smaller colleges felt that certain of the laws of eligibility were too strict for them, but, as time passes on, the requirements are being made more and more severe. Take, for instance, the one year residence law. At first this was deemed impracticable by many smaller institutions, but now it is being adopted gradually to very good purpose.

Again this year we see the necessity for this association as a body to elect members of committees for the formation of rules of

play in various sports. There can be no question but that the basket ball rules, as well as the football, have been benefited by the activities of our organization. The basket ball committee has removed many of the features so objectionable formerly. It is striving for a game that will not be too rough for an indoor sport, and yet will retain the fighting characteristics that made it so popular with players and spectators. Basket ball officials are being coached in their duties and altogether the committee is to be congratulated on the good progress made.

During the past year a code of track athletic rules has been published by a representative committee of this organization. It is hoped that in time these will supersede the three or four more or less complete other codes of track rules. Attention is called to the excellent scheme devised by the committee for the securing and preservation of collegiate track records. Up to the present there has been no really authoritative way of doing this. All of you are urged to secure the adoption of these rules for your track meets.

The rules of football play were not materially changed this year. A great deal of discussion has arisen over the modified game, many claiming the changes from the old mass plays have been too radical, and that now we have a monotonous punting duel in which the element of luck predominates. Undoubtedly some opinions on this will be expressed during our conference.

The football rules committee is to be heartily congratulated on two things accomplished:

1. The new rules have lessened the likelihood of serious injuries as witnessed by the fact that there have been few fatalities on the college gridirons this fall.

2. The modified game is such that average men and boys can and do play it with some pleasure. For instance at Fort Leavenworth there were half a dozen or more teams that played a series of games this fall. In the four years of my duty there this is the first season I have seen the men play the game to any extent.

If it seems necessary to change the rules sufficiently to give plays through the line a better chance, it is to be hoped this will be done with extreme care in order that former conditions may not be restored. Certainly there is one change we can all agree on as necessary, viz. a shortening and simplification of the code. The rules committee should take this matter seriously in hand and give the public a more comprehensive, clearer edited system than that of the past season.

The serious agitation now on for changes in football rules shows once more the importance of having an organization such as this in order that representative rules committees may be formed and may be directed in a general way what to do.

Educational Importance of Athletics.

During the past year the association has continued to foster the educational importance of collegiate athletics. It is remarkable how many, even of our prominent educators, are ignorant of the great value of this factor in the education of the youth of the land.

Some years ago I wrote the president of one of the most prominent universities of our land urging that he secure the co-operation of his institution in our work for college athletic reform. In reply he stated, in substance, that he thought there was too much talk on this subject already. In a way, perhaps, what he said was true. The newspaper notoriety that attends a successful college athlete certainly is to be deprecated. On the other hand, the statement that there is too much talk on the subject surely cannot apply to the efforts being made to improve the evil conditions that undoubtedly exist.

Proselyting.

Intense rivalry and competition and a great desire to win are peculiarly characteristic of the American in sports as well as in political, business, and professional life. These things must be kept within proper bounds or abuses and excesses will result. One of the marked examples of this is the proselyting that is fostered by the alumni of nearly all our great institutions.

During the past year a letter was received by me from one of the authorities at a certain large university, stating as follows:

We have found it practically impossible to prevent persons from raising money from alumni and others and paying it over to students who are members of athletic teams. Our eligibility card with its binding statements means nothing. We get the information in such a roundabout way that we can prove nothing and can take no official action.

Dr. Luther Gulick, in an address before this association some few years ago, stated that a certain Brooklyn schoolboy, who had made a remarkable record in a track meet, in a very short time thereafter received some forty letters urging him in one way and another to attend various colleges and universities.

Some time ago I saw the photograph of a football group in a young officer's quarters at Fort Leavenworth. A very fine looking chap attracted my attention and the youngster exclaimed on his wonderful playing ability. "Yes, he played so well," said he, "they got him to go to —— University and it isn't costing him a cent." I don't doubt the representative of that great institution, whom I see before me today, was entirely ignorant of the assistance being given one of his greatest gridiron heroes.

The difficulty of influencing alumni to a better view on these subjects is perhaps clearer to you than to myself. I see one agent

for doing this effectively and that is the local alliance. When these are formed and in good working order it is believed the alumni can be made to see the injury due to proselyting for their various colleges. Of course the difficulty of detection will still be great, but when detected the punishment should be made very severe. In addition, public student opinion can be cultivated then as it cannot now.

Proper ideals can be cultivated in the student body if gone at properly and earnestly. I have great faith in the good sense and fairness of the average American college man. If he can be shown that there is a necessity for an amateur law, he will take an active part in its enforcement. The trouble at the present time is that many of our students do not see any reason for an amateur law, especially as applied to the so-called summer baseball. If it can be made evident to them that great injury results from letting down the bars, it is believed, instead of condoning the many offenses against the amateur law that now take place, they will actively assist in enforcing eligibility rules.

The situation with regard to summer baseball has become acute. The temptations to play the game for money seem too great for many college students, who still do not want to lose their amateur standing thereby. As a result all sorts of deceptions are practiced and, surprising to state, are often condoned by fellow students and the alumni. The evil became so great and so uncontrollable that the Missouri Valley Conference colleges prohibited intercollegiate baseball this past season. The Chicago Conference colleges are debating the subject and the seriousness of the situation is known to all present here to-day. The time, in my opinion, has come to do something radical. The playing of summer baseball is going to continue, we may rest assured of that. The question is, Shall it be permitted and be considered as not affecting the player's amateur standing, or shall it be permitted openly, but effective steps be taken to prevent the participant from representing his college in intercollegiate contests thereafter? One or the other should be decided upon now. Certainly it cannot be gainsaid that the present conditions are a disgrace and should be changed one way or the other.

This subject will be thoroughly discussed this evening and it is to be hoped some satisfactory solution of this vexing problem can be reached. The value of local leagues will be evidenced in dealing with this matter.

Four Periods in Athletic History.

In that charming study entitled, "The Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit," read to us last year by Professor McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, it was shown that in the long and continuous story of athletics in Greece four periods can be traced.

1. The period of unorganized or casual athletic competitions, for which no special training was undertaken; consisting of a rehearsal of the warlike exercises of soldiers on active service, to celebrate or commemorate a feast or a funeral.
2. The period of widespread competition; in running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, throwing the discus and javelin, which all the Greek youths practised, and the organization of the great athletic festivals at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, Athens and the Isthmus.
3. The period of high standard of excellence and record breaking; the introduction of training, diet, great specialization, and hero worship, which finally resulted in the fourth period.
4. The period of professional athletics, paid for by the states, when athletics drifted into the hands of guilds or companies of athletes who traveled about and were merely used as entertainers of the crowd.

The United States is certainly in the third period, the period that Greece did not reach for several hundred years in her athletic history. Things move rapidly in these days and we must struggle or we will soon be in the fourth period. Sometimes when one reads of the immense crowds who attend our professional baseball games day after day he wonders if we have not already reached the fourth period. Certainly many of the people of our land are content to pay to watch others exercise and take very little of it themselves.

It is to overcome these tendencies that this association is organized. It is doing everything in its power to combat them. In collegiate athletics it urges the minimizing of intercollegiate contests and the increasing of intramural.

Universal Participation in College Athletics Desirable.

The spirit of this organization was well exemplified in a resolution that was passed at the last conference and which reads as follows:

It is the sense of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that coaching and training be confined to the regular members of the teaching staff, employed by the governing board of the institution, for the full academic year; and further, that athletics be made a regular department, or, combined with physical education, constitute a regular department, and receive the same consideration and be given equal responsibility and be held to the same accountability as any other department in the college or university.

Many of the larger colleges and universities of the land have already had their athletics organized as indicated to be desirable in this resolution. This is especially true in the great universities of the West where the effort is made to secure participation by

every student in some form of sport every day during the college season, and all under competent direction.

I wish to quote in this connection from a letter received by me from a prominent English officer, who says:

In our schools, I mean the leading schools, in football, cricket and athletic sports the boys are classified by games and ages or sizes, so as to rope in every one. At my old school, Rugby, football was compulsory three days a week in winter for everyone unless he produced a doctor's certificate, and the captain of the football team of each boarding house (about a dozen such houses with say fifty boys each) detailed the "upper," "middle" and "lower" games, which played against similar games in other boarding houses. Of course the school team was independent and had a ground of its own. Similarly in athletic sports the boys are classified by sizes, ages and in every way possible to give an incentive to everyone to train. Handicaps are arranged to rope in duffers. But professional matches, etc., now draw thousands of the lower classes who in my early days would themselves have been playing on their village green on Saturday afternoons instead of watching others play and betting on them. This seems to be a ghastly pity.

This letter expresses in a striking way how one who has been raised to the English view of sport regards the undoubted trend to overdevelop the spectacle side of athletics. Certainly we must agree with him that it is a ghastly pity and must do our part in overcoming the evil tendency.

The Professional Has a Worthy Place.

This association does not decry the professional. It believes in the professional and in professional play provided the professional does not interfere or intermix with the amateur. But, as this Englishman says, it is a ghastly shame to have our boys and young men habitually sitting around watching others take part in sports, betting on their games if they are not play participants themselves. We say habitually, because we believe that intercollegiate contests as incidents are of great value. They stir up and foster certain ideals that the most valuable. They teach loyalty to one's *alma mater* and unite the student body in bonds that continue throughout life. The severe training and self-denial required of candidates for intercollegiate teams discipline the players, and are of great benefit to them. But if the great majority of the student body are content to watch their representatives and do not take part in any athletic games themselves, these intercollegiate contests on the whole do harm rather than good. Therefore it is that this organization believes every student should be made to take an active part in some game or exercise.

The question of the professional coach is touched on in the above quoted resolution. The consensus of opinion seems to be against the wandering coach. His influence from the academic standpoint is not generally good. This subject will be discussed

at the evening session and need not be dwelt on further here. However, I do wish to call your attention to one phase of the question: "Would it not be well to limit strictly the activities of all coaches, professional or amateur, to periods when the teams are not on the field in contest with rivals?" In other words, should not all responsibility for the game rest on the captains after a contest begins? Should not coaches be removed from the players' bench at baseball games and the side lines during football contests? It is well known that under present rules the real generals are too frequently not on the actual field of play, that the players are taught to violate the rules by the example of those who should uphold their spirit most. The result is that part of the training that should come to the players is lost, and frequently there is a distinct lowering of the sportsmanship that should especially characterize college sports.

The Spirit of the Gentleman Amateur.

In closing permit me to quote again from that excellent history of athletics among the Greeks:

For a definition of the spirit that should actuate the gentleman amateur in his dealings with his opponents, one might well go back to the Greek word *Aidos*, for which the exact English equivalent is hard to find, but which is opposed to both insolence and servility, that, while it puts into a man's heart the thrill and joy of the fight, restrains him from using his strength like a brute or from cringing to a superior force; that wins for him honor and respect, in victory or defeat, instead of terror from the weak and contempt from the strong. It includes that scrupulous respect for personal honor and fairness that would make a team elect to risk a probable defeat rather than win through the services of those who do not come within the spirit of a gentleman's agreement. It is that spirit of modesty and dignity that obeys the law, even if the decision seems unjust, instead of piercing the air with protestations.

Aidos is stolen away by secret gains, says Pindar; and so in our own day is the spirit of amateurism in constant danger from the insidious commercialism that threatens it, by making appear plausible and right the most flagrant forms of lying and deceit. With *Aidos* in the hearts of the competitors, a sport that at first seems rough and brutal becomes a school for those manly virtues of self-control, courage, and generosity; without it the same game is but an opportunity to display malignant spite and brutality or to vent the meanness of a vengeful nature, however high we pile up law upon law padded with parentheses and fortified with footnotes.

It is this spirit of honorable and manly competition that we want to see pervading our whole national life, for it is on the two great Anglo-Saxon races that the spirit of competitive sport has descended from the Greeks.

We live in an atmosphere of physical endeavor and accomplishment and we work in the spirit that has been responsible for the two greatest tasks of the nineteenth century, the spreading of civilization, law and order, to the uttermost parts of Egypt, India, Africa, Cuba, and the Philippines, and the development of unrivaled natural resources and the building up of a prodigious prosperity. It was the sporting spirit that carried Leonard Wood and his associates through their battle with smallpox and yellow fever in Cuba, and he describes it very much as he would the strategy of a game of foot-

ball; and one has but to talk with the engineers or medical staff on the Panama canal to see how much they enjoy their contest with nature and disease.

In comparing the attitude of the average Anglo-Saxon youth with that of the Latin, a distinguished French writer says:

The time spent by the young man in France at a café playing dominoes or exchanging experiences is spent by the English or American youth on the river, at tennis, golf, etc., saying only the words necessary for the game. The time spent by the Frenchman in scandal and drink is devoted to the upbuilding of the constitution and the silent, thoughtful contemplation of acts that will build up the prosperity of the individual and the nation.

But organized competitive sport in England and America is of comparatively recent growth. Intercollegiate rowing covers the lifetime of a man scarcely yet four score, and there may be present here to-day more than one who ran or jumped at the first American intercollegiate track meet; and in his recent book, called "A Twenty-One Year Fight," Baron Pierre de Coubertin tells his difficulties in founding athletic sports, in our sense of the word, in France and recounts the brief but stormy story of the four modern Olympiads that we owe so much to his initiative.

Behind this short span, in which order is gradually emerging from confusion and conflict, there lie 1200 years of continuous athletic competition held under varying conditions of a nation's youth, growth, strength, decay, and final humiliation. This *Aidos*, of which I have been speaking, has been sometimes burning high and bright like a beacon, sometimes like a flickering torch, almost out, but throughout all that time, never extinguished. There is not a single condition in modern athletics that does not find its parallel in those twelve hundred years.

It then behooves us to profit by the examples of history. How can this be done? How can the United States escape the demoralization and the degradation that Greece experienced in the latter part of her athletic experience? It is believed that it can be avoided only by some national movement of which the one inaugurated by this association shall be a part. This country is growing rich so rapidly that the degeneration which comes from too much luxury will surely soon follow unless every high ideal is assiduously cultivated. Among these ideals is the love of fair play, bodily exercise, and ~~manly~~ sport. These can be preserved to our people only by careful cultivation. For this purpose this organization was formed and so long as it accomplishes its mission it will survive. We are trying to cultivate by educational means in participant and spectator alike that wholesomeness of mind, that *Aidos* of which the early Greek gave such great examples; that spirit so important to our national life ~~and exemplified in clean, honest and manly sport~~; that spirit that makes the sting of defeat nothing when weighed with the consciousness of having won dishonorably or by subterfuge.

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go lose, or conquer, as you can.
But if you fall or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

III. THE INFLUENCE OF COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS ON PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

MYRON T. SCUDDER, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION IN RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The term "Preparatory" includes all private schools and high schools which are fitting boys for college. Girls schools are not considered in this discussion.

The term "Athletics" includes plays and games as well as track and water sports.

Instead of continually repeating the term "Collegiate Athletics" let us use the word "College," as though the theme read "Influence of the College on Preparatory School Athletics."

Preparatory schools are as completely dominated in their athletics by the college as they are in their college entrance courses. The headmasters and teachers are college men, many of them ex-athletes, and some of them especially engaged on account of athletic prowess; the physical directors and coaches for the most part are also college men, and all these tend to introduce college methods and ideals into school athletics, for they know no other.

The school boys themselves want the college methods. They want to be like college men, are never so much pleased as when they are taken for college men, and look to the college for standards of every sort, being unwilling to entertain anything that has not first had the sanction of the college.

In all their sports these boys are governed by regulations laid down by college committees, and are obedient at once to every modification adopted by the latter.

As a result of these several influences there has come into the preparatory schools a notable development of skill as well as of splendid strength and manhood: also keenness of judgment, quickness of decision, self-confidence, initiative and poise, all these to a degree not dreamed of by preparatory school boys of a generation ago.

But with this college dominance have come the vices as well as the virtues of college athletics. There are the same tendencies to professionalism, to proselyting, to unsportsmanlike conduct, to treachery and foul play, to betting and sprees. There is the same difficulty with scholarship, the same opposition to the faculty when decisions of the latter run counter to the will of the boys, the same tendency to confine athletics to the comparatively few and to turn all the rest of the school into cigarette-smoking spectators with their insane organized cheering.

Take professionalism, for instance: the degree to which this is practiced continues to be alarming, and of course it is accom-

panied by lying and perjury. Boys go through boarding school at reduced rates, sometimes at the instance of college men who place them there in training for college athletics. Headmasters are beset by parents, teachers, ministers, and by boys themselves, to show special favors to athletic boys who wish to attend school. That form of professionalism known as summer baseball is particularly trying, and many of these are athletic criminals and outlaws. Proselyting from one school to another is common, and as to proselyting between college and preparatory school I have the following from the principal of one of our largest academies: "One of the greatest evils in the present situation results from the proselyting done by the colleges among secondary schools. In the main this is done by individuals rather than by the official organizations of the institution, and, indeed, in the majority of cases I imagine that the individuals concerned are careful to do their work as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. That they still do it, however, to a wide extent and with pernicious results, everyone in close contact with secondary school athletics knows."

Cases of foul play and of trying to disable opponents come straight from college to preparatory schools, and teams occasionally are carefully coached to do such things without being found out.

In rowdiness, betting and spreeing, the preparatory school boys quickly reflect the practices of college men. The preceptress of a certain high school, a wise old lady, would say occasionally: "Something has been going on over at —— (mentioning a neighboring college): our boys are not behaving as they should"; and sure enough word would soon come of "roughhouse" at the college, the story of which had worked its way to the high school boys as surely as waves from a central disturbance work outward in concentric circles and cause reactions even at remote distances. So, in close imitation of college boys, drinking sprees are increasingly noticeable in connection with school athletics, and smokers *à la collège* are a matter of course.

Then the sordidness of the boys who go out for the teams! Like college men, they expect gifts of uniforms, sweaters, athletic material, etc., as reward for their services in playing; they want the privilege of easing up in their studies and liberty to go and come as they please in school hours, matters regarding which they quote the college example. Some of them graft on the school in every way possible, take liberties of every sort, and become disagreeably grouchy at attempts made to regulate or restrain them.

Now all of this and a great deal more, everyone knows, and there is no need for further elaboration. These matters are thus briefly rehearsed so that we may the better orient ourselves with respect to the topics which are to follow. For, after admitting

the complete and permanent dominance of the college and mentioning its consequences, I propose to go on to plead for more domination. There can be no advantage in the two groups working independently of each other even if this were possible, and there is every advantage in their working together or in coördination, with the college extending a wholesome protectorate, as it were, over the younger boys. Just as was once said in reply to a criticism of democracy: "The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy," so we may say here, "The cure for the evils of college dominance over secondary school athletics is more dominance."

I. I will quote Professor Hetherington, who has said so many vital things about athletic control that I could not get along on an occasion like this without making at least one reference to him. He says: "To make athletics mentally, morally and socially safe and profitable, as well as physically profitable, will necessitate the creation, in the first place, of educational policies that will foster, stimulate, protect, and keep pure the athletic impulse, and associate with these policies, further policies which, in their administrative operation, will perpetually check the action of forces creating tendencies to evil. In the second place, the solution will necessitate the creation of an administrative organization that can execute these policies," and, again, "The elimination of all athletic evils, and the realization of educational athletics are simply a question of proper administration and adequate organization."

II. To do for preparatory school athletics what is needed calls for the best talent in the country,—educators, social and religious workers, professional athletes, and business men. We want adults of lofty vision and great experience, and preferably those who are athletically inclined.

III. Preparatory schools cannot be depended upon to do much, first, because of the immaturity of the majority of the constituency; second, because it is impossible to get the schools together to discuss the situation. Private schools look down on the high schools, large schools look down on the small, while some large and powerful schools would refuse to come out of their snobbish seclusion to join in any general movement for the betterment of sports. And third, the faculties of the preparatory schools cannot do much, for if they attempt to work a reform or to regulate a practice, they have a fight on their hands at once. It is better to have remedial measures come in from outside, and to let local authorities work, as it were, behind the interference of a good committee. Influences emanating from an advisory council of national character, advice coming from bodies of competent jurisdiction, will surely have their effect on the schools. It would seem then, that responsibility for the situation

rests on organizations like this (the National Collegiate Athletic Association) and the Athletic Research Association; and to discuss preparatory school athletics is both objectively and subjectively important; objectively, because of the value of athletics in general and because the preparatory schools are the recruiting grounds for college athletics; subjectively, because these older men are largely responsible for the condition of athletics in these schools.

Now let me touch upon a few of the matters on which college and preparatory school men may well confer. Although some of them may be thought rather insignificant, yet not one is unimportant from the administration point of view, as any preparatory school principal will testify.

I. Are there any games or sports besides the few now in vogue which may be recommended to the boys? The Playground and Recreation Association of America has a committee, several members of which are now in this room, whose duty it is to prepare and disseminate a list of games that it is desirable for every boy and girl in the country to know and to play with skill. The very fact of this list coming from such a body and with such recommendation would tend to procure a favorable response. A similar plan worked between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the preparatory schools should yield good results. These younger boys need to play more and to play a larger number of games. Some of the games that were popular years ago have disappeared: red rover, leap frog (the elaborately organized kind), marble games which called for great skill and strength of fingers besides calling into graceful poise and action nearly every muscle in the body, black Tom, stickery-lievo, etc.—these were splendid games and should be taught again.

Since what we are after is that every boy shall play a considerable variety of games, the question of play areas becomes pressing, especially with the city schools. The situation suggests the importance of recommending Boy Scout activities, woodcraft, cross country runs, Alpine clubs for tramping and climbing, bicycle clubs, etc. Perhaps existing play areas could be made to serve a larger number of players if the school program of recitations could be adjusted so that one group of boys could be free for play say from ten to twelve, another from two to four, and still another from four to six. Well thought out questionnaires would draw a lot of valuable information on this and many other points, if only some organization would take hold of the matter.

II. Shall we not have fewer interscholastic games, limiting these to not more than two or three to a season, but at the same time developing intramural activities between classes, or on the English plan between "houses," spoken of sometimes as the

club system? We all know Mr. Gordon's splendid account of the latter system as operated at St. Paul's, as published in the National Education Association report for 1908. Andover has entered vigorously on an inter-class scheme, which is thus described in the Phillips Bulletin: "At the beginning of a season there will be no specialized group of players called a 'varsity squad. Instead there will be formed of all the fellows who desire to play (in football this year there were 257) four class squads. Each squad will have three or four teams using the same signals. During the first six weeks of the season, on Wednesdays and Saturdays a series of games will be played between these teams. At the end of this series the players who have excelled will be promoted to form a 'varsity team. This team will then play one or two freshman games before opposing Exeter. During the entire season the coaching will be under the supervision of the regular faculty coach, as heretofore; he will spend one day a week with each squad. The development of the separate squads will be in the hands of additional faculty coaches, men who have already assisted the head coach and are familiar with his methods, and the captain of the Andover team elected at the close of the preceding season.

"A similar plan will be followed with the baseball men in the spring, though the number of games played by the 'varsity team before facing Exeter will necessarily be larger than that called for in football."

That this plan works well is evidenced by the decisive football victory over Exeter this fall. Lawrenceville, N. J., is an illustrious example of the value of contests between "houses," and its system is worthy of careful study.

The English have given us many instructive examples of intramural sports. Professor Farrington of Columbia last year saw as many as thirty games of cricket going on at once at Dulwich on a field approximately 600 by 1,500 feet. Athletics in the college are compulsory, and teams are formed at the different houses to compete with one another. It is a requirement that the masters shall, for the most part, be men of some skill in athletics, many of them being expert players.

On a still larger scale athletics are promoted at Bedford, England. This town of 60,000 population is divided into districts, each district being known as a house, the division being made so that the districts shall contain approximately the same number of boys. These compete with each other in athletics, and so profound is the interest evolved and so intense the community feeling in each house, that families are reluctant to move from one district to another. They prefer to stand by the team!

Have not these examples some practical value for us, in college as well as in preparatory school? This vertical division instead

of the horizontal or class division of a school may well be adopted in our schools. It may be that the American insistence on solidarity of class in organizing schools and colleges has had more to do than we have suspected with the decline of true sport, for it makes intramural contests difficult if not impossible in a majority of our schools. It has been proposed to divide schools and colleges vertically for athletic purposes on the basis of fraternities, but when this has been tried I am told that fraternity spirit ran so high that bad blood between the organizations resulted. A good way would be for the faculty to establish three or more clubs, into which the boys should be distributed at once upon entering school, the clubs being kept the same size, and proceeding to organize teams according to the plan described at Andover.

III. The abolition of any but faculty coaches is very desirable. Outside coaches are not always safe guides, and invariably lay excessive stress on interscholastic contests. There are notable exceptions (names omitted) but as a rule their influence is not altogether good.

IV. For colleges as well as preparatory schools, but especially for preparatory schools, it would be well to abolish gate receipts, tending as this does to professionalize sports. This at once raises another question, namely:

V. How can an adequate budget be secured, and then how administered so that all the school, instead of only a few, may benefit? The plan developed at the Rutgers Preparatory School is instructive. The entire school constitutes the Student Association. Each boy pays \$12 per year and receives in turn his copy of the school paper and free admission to all games. No further tax or dues for any school purpose may be levied. Departments, each with its own manager, are organized for football, baseball, school paper, Young Men's Christian Association, etc., there being as many departments as there are groups of boys who want to enjoy and promote any given kind of athletics or social organization. At the beginning of the season each manager puts in his budget, based on the previous season's experience, and when this is approved in whole or in part by the common council, he may go ahead with his arrangements within the limits prescribed. This plan works well and is worth investigating.

VI. In how many teams should any given boy participate? Recommendations regarding this point from a higher body would be of value to many schools, especially the smaller ones.

VII. The matter of making interscholastic contests serve the upbuilding of sportsmanlike conduct, and promote a more general participation in play, is important. At present these contests do much harm. Under their powerful incentive the entire strength of the school goes to develop a few players. The sports have

become so highly specialized that only a few have the time and skill to participate. To support these few, all the money and all the play space is given. Thus the play spirit in the school is effectually discouraged: the majority become idle sideliners, while the few exaggerate athletics to monstrous proportions. To belong to the 'varsity squad, to shine in the daily papers, especially the Sunday edition, to be worshiped as heroes, is the chief end of school life. All else may go to pot!

VIII. A uniform system of scholarship standards would doubtless prove beneficial, by establishing a minimum below which no boy may fall if he wishes to represent his school in interscholastic contests. Many schools have adopted some part of a system, but either make the rules too easy, or do not apply them effectually. The temptation to break them or modify them is constant. Teachers trim and hesitate. Indeed, they are placed in an embarrassing position when a great game is coming and one or more crack players are disqualified by low marks. Cannot this whole matter be investigated, a uniform set of standards adopted and recommended to all schools, and the students be brought to recognize their justice? The standards should be fairly high. Some schools have adopted standards so low that they serve as an inducement to do poor work. Take, for instance, the following: "One F in a five-weeks report or two E's in a five-weeks, or E in the same subject in two consecutive five-weeks reports makes a pupil ineligible for membership on any athletic team." No boy could do so poorly as this regulation permits, and succeed in the struggle for existence. The low grade of work he is permitted to do eventually throws him seriously into arrears and he either loses a year in school or drops out entirely. And we may be sure that the average boy will do no better than he has to.

These and many other questions may well be discussed by college and secondary school people. Much may be accomplished through conferences, by systematic coöperation and supervision, by conducting campaigns in the interests of what Dr. Hetherington calls educational athletics, insisting on more and better and cleaner sports, providing good speakers to give illustrated lectures, perhaps with motion pictures, showing fair and foul playing and aiming thus to develop a true and sportsmanlike play spirit.

The colleges too might unite with the schools in legislating on important points to the end that evils may be abolished and pure play promoted. Summing up, is it not time for the college to enter upon a situation partly of its own making, and, as an advisory body as well as legislative, help promote in the preparatory schools a rich, varied, virile program of athletics and recreation, perhaps with the compulsory feature, obliging every boy to participate, and at the same time urging a propaganda for increased athletic facilities and play areas, for faculty coaching, better

management, sportsmanlike spirit, and sympathetic supervision; and, after all has been placed on a sound supervised basis, follow it up with a demand that athletics shall be definitely recognized as a part of the curriculum yielding counts or units which may be applied towards graduation and college entrance?

Perhaps in going through such a campaign the college might be led to brush off some of its own mud spots! It is well known that the placing of responsibility on a hitherto none too virtuous person has frequently resulted in a much needed local reform.

Addenda.

Suggested topics for lectures or talks to be given by college men to preparatory school boys on athletics, just as the Young Men's Christian Association men do on religious lines:

Games should be played for sportsmanship and not for victory.

The true sport is a man who will despise himself if he takes unfair advantage of an opponent or if he fails to give him a fair chance.

It is just as creditable to lose as to win, provided you play a square game.

The spirit of the old cry "anything to beat" can be eliminated only when college or school pride and spirit prefers an honest defeat to a questionable victory.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only. It is desirable that application for joint membership be made to the president or secretary at least one month before the date of the annual convention.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into eight districts, as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota.
6. Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.
7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
8. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least six colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee; shall issue a call for a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and also have a meeting of the Association called when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V., Section 1.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions from which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

SECTION 1. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

SEC. 2. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association are bound by the provisions of its constitution and by-laws. But legislation enacted at a conference of delegates shall not be binding upon any institution if the proper athletic authority of said institution makes formal objection to the same. Such formal objection shall be filed in writing with the executive committee.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The appointment of a committee on credentials.
2. The report of the committee on credentials.
3. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
4. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers and committees.
8. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees and of administration.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise, by

correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE V.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of the games of football and basket ball during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

ARTICLE VI.

PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sports such as

a. Proselyting.

1. The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities and of supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni, or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

2. The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The following rules, which may be made more stringent where local conditions permit, or where associations of college and universities have taken, or may take, concerted action, are suggested as a minimum:

1. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest, who is not taking a full schedule of work as prescribed in the catalogue of the institution.

2. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has at any time received, either directly or indirectly, money, or any other consideration, to play on any team, or for his athletic services as a college trainer, athletic or gymnasium instructor, or who has competed for a money prize or portion of gate money in any contest, or who has competed for any prize against a professional.

In applying this rule the constituted authorities shall discriminate between the deliberate use of athletic skill as a means to a livelihood, and technical, unintentional, or youthful infractions of the rules.

3. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is paid or receives, directly or indirectly, any money, or financial concession, or emolument as past or present compensation for, or as prior consideration or inducement to play in, or enter any athletic contest, whether the said remuneration be received from, or paid by, or at the instance of any organization, committee or faculty of such college or university, or any individual whatever.

This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever gain, or emolument, or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to render it possible for him to participate in college or university athletics.

In case of training table expenses, no organization or individual shall be permitted to pay for the board of a player at said table more than the excess over and above the regular board of such player.

4. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has participated in intercollegiate games or contests during four previous years.

5. No student who has been registered as a member of any other college or university shall participate in any intercollegiate game or contest until he shall have been a student of the institution which he represents at least one college year.

6. Any football player who has participated in any intercollegiate football contest in any college or university and leaves without having been in attendance two thirds of the college year in which he played shall not be allowed to play as a member of the team during the next year's attendance at the same institution.

7. Candidates for positions on athletic teams shall be required to fill out cards, which shall be placed on file, giving a full statement of their previous athletic records as follows:

ELIGIBILITY CARD.

Name of college or university.

Date.

Name of player or contestant.

Age of player or contestant.

Weight of player or contestant.

Branch of sport or contest.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what date this session did you register?
2. Have you ever at any time competed for a money prize, or against a professional for any kind of prize?
3. Have you ever received money or any other compensation or concession for your athletic services, directly or indirectly, either as a player or in any other capacity?
4. How many hours of recitations and lectures are you attending per week? How many hours of practical work?
5. How long have you been a student at
(name of your institution)?
6. Did you receive any inducement or concession to attend
(name of your institution)?
7. Have you ever participated in intercollegiate contests as a member of a
(name of your institution) team? If so, state what team or teams, and when.
8. Have you ever taken part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of the team of any college or university other than
(name of your institution)? If so, state what institution you represented, on what team or teams, and when.
9. Have you won an initial at any institution? (In your answer give the date and place.)

10. If on a team in any other institution, what position did you fill?

11. Have you ever taken part, as a member of any athletic club team, in any baseball or football game or games, or any track event?

12. Have you ever played baseball on a summer team? If so, what team or teams and when? Have you ever received for such playing any compensation or emolument?

13. Do you hold a scholarship of any kind? If so, how and by whom awarded?

14. Do you hold any official position in your college? If so, at what salary and for how long have you held it?

15. Are you under any contract or understanding expressed or implied to engage in athletics at

(name of your institution) for money or any other consideration or emolument to be received from any source whatever, either directly or indirectly?

On my honor as a gentleman I state that the above answers contain the whole truth, without any mental reservation.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

ARTICLE VIII.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association each district through its official representative shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.

2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.

3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements toward further reform.

4. Any other facts that may be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AN AMATEUR LAW.*

(Explanation: Your committee, being busy men, present this report in the form of an abstract or often a mere tabulated outline which, it is hoped, will be as valuable for those for whom it is intended as a more complete literary form. Detailed arguments are omitted.)

This report on an Amateur Law is based on the reports of the Committee of 1907 on Summer Baseball and the supplementary report of 1908. The original report† gave the country-wide situation as to facts, an analysis of popular arguments, the positions assumed by different debaters and stated briefly the two ultimate questions underlying all problems in amateur athletics, i.e. the function and place of athletics in educational institutions and the psycho-social validity of the principle of amateurism. The supplementary report‡ gave a fuller treatment of these two ultimate questions.

As these two ultimate questions dominate all considerations in the framing of a law of amateurism, we present here in logical order the fundamental propositions involved in our problem. *This report therefore is divided into three divisions:* one dealing with the function and place of athletics; the second dealing with the general problem of amateurism, eligibility and control; and the third dealing with laws based on the principles given. The viewpoint is always first, the larger problems involved in the competitive play life of the nation, which is then narrowed to our special purpose.

DIVISION ONE: THE NATURE, FUNCTION AND PLACE OF ATHLETICS.

I. *The nature of athletics—classes.*

1. Historically there have been two classes of athletics—the amateur and the professional.

2. The amateur activities have been the practice of multitudes of boys and young men and men of middle age and even men well advanced in years. The professional activities have been the practice of the few and in spectacles attended usually by multitudes of spectators.

*Read at the Intercollegiate Athletic Association Convention, New York, December 28, 1909. Reprinted from the AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW, March, 1910.

†Reprinted by the *New York World*, December, 1907, and printed in part under the title, "A Statement of the Controversy on Summer Baseball and the Amateur Clause," by Clark W. Hetherington, AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW, April, 1908.

‡The division on the Function and Place of Athletics has not been printed: The division on the Psycho-Social Foundation of Amateurism was partially printed as the "Foundation of Amateurism," by C. W. Hetherington, AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW, November, 1909.

II. *The nature and function of athletics as play.*

1. Athletics are a phase of play.
2. Athletics are peculiarly adolescent plays. They arise and develop with the sex and social impulses. They are both social and competitive in nature and each form has its antecedent in simpler plays and games of childhood.
3. Play is Nature's method of education. The development of all human capacities from infancy to maturity depends fundamentally on play. Vigorous play activities during adolescence complete the development of the fundamental powers upon which the individual depends for constitutional power, strong expression and social adjustment and service. While hard muscular work may secure many of these values, yet vigorous competitive play in adolescence is Nature's instinctive method.

III. *The nature and function of athletics as a spectacle.*

An analysis of the function of the professional activities may be summarized in a word: *They are for the amusement of the spectator* who is willing to pay the athlete for an exhibition of exceptional skill. As will be seen more clearly later this sets professional athletics off sharply from the function of athletics as play.

IV. *The place of athletics as play.*

A. A study of the demands of the growing organism based on careful observations and extensive experience indicates that vigorous muscular activities should occupy from one-fifteenth to two-fifteenths of the entire college curriculum because it takes this amount of training to complete fundamental development and give the individual command of his inherited functional and nervous resources.

B. It is well known that the playground or athletic field is a laboratory of conduct, of moral training, of discipline for citizenship. Youth lives out race tendencies in play and these may have good or bad expression. Play activities are transmitted by tradition or instruction. Children learn most plays by imitation while youth often requires formal instruction. The results of this, Nature's laboratory method, may be good or bad according to leadership. Therefore society and education are vitally interested in this fundamental educational influence. Interest in the youth of the nation as well as self-interest is compelling all educational institutions and all social-welfare or humanitarian institutions to take over a systematic and scientific guidance of the play and athletic impulses.

C. From these premises we come to the following conclusions which rank as educational principles for the administration of athletics.

1. Educational institutions and especially colleges must organize and control athletics as an educational force for the whole student body. Every student during the period of growth and development should have *a full normal play life* such as meets his needs and inclinations. To provide this is and should be part of the sacred duty of every school of every grade. The college age is the last chance age for gaining the results of vigorous muscular activities.

2. This demands a plant, an instructing staff, and an organization that appeals to the impulses, pride, social ambitions and all that is best in earnest boys and young men. By meeting these demands it has been shown that all students may be drawn into some phase of athletic activities.

a. A college, for instance, should support a series of athletic fields sufficient to meet the needs of all students enrolled, and for these fields there is usually as much reason as for a gymnasium.

b. The college also should support a staff of educators that will give enthusiastic leadership and direct the play impulses in sane and moral lines. Leadership that gives inspiration and stimulus irrespective of athletic capacities is the primary influence that draws the many into athletic activities.

c. The college should support an organization that conserves play as a proper activity for the whole mass of students, not simply for a few unduly skilled performers. Where intercollegiate athletics exist they should represent a final or most advanced stage of athletic development in the student body and should inspire respect and help to stimulate all to healthy activities. An organization of collegiate athletics for the whole mass of students is essential for healthy intercollegiates, and unless intercollegiates can be organized as a phase of the physical educational system and rigidly administered as advanced work they should be abolished.

3. We see therefore that athletics in educational institutions cannot and must not be organized or administered for the amusement of spectators or satisfaction of partisans. If they are they will inevitably lead to methods and practices that vitiate and may destroy an educational organization. The demands of the partisan will be heeded. No objection exists, perhaps, to the presence of the spectator except his own inactivity. Anyway, college students should be educated in the manner of expressing the spectator's impulses, but they must be educated to support the "hands off" policy in educational athletics. College athletics are not primarily exhibitions; this is the function of professional athletics.

4. Again athletics must not be organized or administered on advertising concepts. Athletics *have* extended the knowledge of colleges into the furthestmost classes of society and in many instances to the detriment of the college and the informed. Statistics show, however, that winning teams do not advertise the college

as enthusiastic partisans think and the doctrine leads to a tolerance of all the evils which afflict the college through the exaggerated importance of intercollegiates.

DIVISION TWO: THE PROBLEM OF AMATEURISM AND CONTROL.

Amateurism, as our practice exists, is but a phase of eligibility and a system of control. To be understood practically these must be studied in their relationships.

There are three phases to the study of the problems of amateurism, eligibility, and control, as follows:

1. An analysis of the psychological and sociological foundation of amateurism and eligibility.
2. The study of the origin and aim of current regulations, eligibility, and amateurism.
3. The study of the practical problems to be dealt with in different organizations and in different groups of individuals.

Satisfactory laws on amateurism and control must be based on investigations along all three lines. For each phase we present outline studies in three sections. In each case we outline the larger problems involved in our national competitive play life as the setting for our problem and expand those parts that are most useful to the committee's special object. The first study determines the ultimate nature and need of amateurism, the third determines the form of any law.

Section One. Analysis of the Psychological and Sociological Foundation of Amateurism.

- I. *A study of athletics shows that there are two classes of interests deeply seated in human impulses and emotions that give rise to athletics and chiefly control their development. The problem of amateurism is centered in these interests and their development.*

A. One class of interests grows out of the spontaneous muscular activities and pleasures which begin in infancy and continue naturally through middle life. These interests are Nature's ways of securing the beneficial results to the individual of play and athletics. The all-sufficiency of these interests as a motive is amateurism and the motive as an attitude of mind determines amateurism. In the infant the play impulse and amateurism are identical. We are all naturally amateurs. We are made into professionals. Nature's aims, educational interests in athletics and amateurism are one. This makes a clear-cut distinction between the concept or principle of amateurism and any law of amateurism. (For fuller treatment see Foundation of Amateurism opposite citation.)

B. The second class of interests in athletics is that of the spectator. Human nature loves any fighting spectacle. This interest creates the professional motive. The spectator is willing to pay for the satisfaction of his impulse and interest. Certain individuals with skill are willing to accept pay for the exhibition of their skill. The process goes further; the spectator often creates motives that bridge the gap between the play motive and the professional motive. Partisan rivalry demands skill that is the product of businesslike effort and specialization. Players naturally tend to ask, What is there in it? This question the spectator tends to meet by extra appeals, "honors" and rewards. Petty money motives are developed. Consequently the motive that desires reward for play or that satisfies the spectators' interest for economic reward is professionalism. The concept of professionalism complements that of amateurism: it is the attitude of mind that determines the root of professionalism, an attitude that has no connection with the meaning of play. There is no objection to it, but it is not play. Here again we make a distinction between the principle and the law. The principle is based on impulses as deep as human nature, the law is man made.

II. *The validity or necessity of a law of amateurism or professionalism that shall attempt to regulate these motives depends (1) on the factors controlling the development of the play impulse into habits, (2) the influences of the professional motive among these factors, and (3) the social influences that grow out of the development of each.*

This must be considered both from the standpoint of the contestant and that of society.

A. All play as all education is controlled by a classification of individuals into groups determined by difference in sex, height, weight, strength, temperament, opportunities, social influences or stimulus, intellectual and social ambitions. Without a proper classification the play impulses are not properly expressed and both body and mind suffer in development. Where emulation is strong as in competitive play or athletics, pride and the demand for an equal chance to succeed creates a more rigid classification. The psychology of contests is bound up largely in the chances of winning. There arises the Law of Competition or a demand for a fair chance among equals. This classification of equals has been extended to social position; it may be extended to cover any elements where individuals differ in personal powers or social opportunities. *The principles of classification* grounds the whole philosophy of eligibility for play: the *Law of Competition* expresses the chief principle governing contests from the standpoint of the contestant. Here we have the ultimate principles determining the development of athletic play habits. We must

secure play for all youth. All questions of regulations refer ultimately to these principles.

B. The question is then: *Does the professional motive have such effect on the play life of youth that it must become an element in classification and be governed by law?*

1. Concerning the effect of the *bona fide professional* there is no debate. When brought in contact with the amateur, the latter in general has no chance to win and disappears from such competition under the law of competition.

2. The difficulty lies with the *petty professional* who adds to his economic income or material wealth through irregular or intermittent professional acts. Investigation shows that even petty professional experience makes in general for superior ability that outranks in general the devotee of the pure play impulse. The contest between the two is in general unfair. The latter is defeated, and in general by the law of competition ceases to compete unless put into a separate class. This is especially true of those struggling for a higher social and intellectual training as in the case of college students.

3. To the professional and the spectacle for the amusement of the public, there is perhaps no objection, but all competition cannot be professional. All youth cannot be given material reward for participation in athletic activities in order that they may secure the education values of athletics; yet all youth should have these values. Therefore youth must be taught to play and be protected in play for the simple satisfaction of the play impulses. The interests of society and education demand that the play impulses be kept pure. Play for its own sake and for the exercise, training and social pleasures involved are practical social and educational necessities.

4. The tendency to the elimination of the play motive by the petty professional motive has, if uncontrolled, far-reaching results and social influences.

a. Teams tend to become more and more made up of a special class of players with the petty professional motive. By the process the majority of the average youth are eliminated from participation and the organization discourages hope of participation in those contests which represent the social group and in which the emulation, the stimulus, the pleasures and the discipline are greatest. Society must take an interest in this uneducational and socially unwholesome process.

b. The average youth must either submit to elimination or gain experience by specialized effort, usually with strong temptations towards the development of professional motives and in baseball especially towards professional experience. Professionalism breeds professionalism. This common situation presents two practical problems of great social significance.

First: The average well-trained and earnest youth in the college will not make the specialized effort nor accept petty material inducements for so doing to satisfy the desires of partisans. Educators will foster this attitude. To the ambitious time is valuable; a disproportionate amount of time cannot be spent on things purely physical and recreative. Among college boys the influences here are striking. They tend to withdraw from athletic participation in proportion as the athletic administration disregards their higher interests. *What these boys need is not material reward but their athletic rights.* They have a right to the education in athletics without a loss of cultured life. They have a right to enter an athletic organization that is primarily concerned in conserving these rights. *A system that discourages either general culture or the education contained in athletics must be condemned.* In so far as the petty professional tends to create a situation requiring an excessive expenditure of time in sports, he must be legislated out of existence. When the time element and culture interests are not considered, athletics tend to become *the exclusive practice of the crude* who will specialize for the petty "glory" and rewards involved. Inevitably the status of athletics as play is lowered in public esteem. Among the serious classes social sentiments develop that are dangerous to the physical and social welfare of boys. The boy of good social training conceives of athletics as something foreign to his life and education. Athletics are for those other fellows, the motor specialist, "the material." He tends to lose all sense of the meaning of athletics for himself. The public tends to lose sight of the distinction between athletics as a spectacle for the pleasure of the spectator and athletics as play for the pleasure and education of the boy.

Second: A system that tempts youth into professionalism is unsocial. Professional experience and its associations are unwholesome. Making an exhibition of one's self for money or material inducements before a crowd of pleasure seekers or partisans is not calculated to develop the best type of character or intelligence for American citizenship. The appeal is low in the scale of character and social values and is associated with all the petty vices of human nature. This is not the atmosphere in which educators and social workers wish boys to be educated. They must condemn it for any large number of boys. Colleges especially cannot afford to be educating youth who subject themselves to such influences.

5. It is clear, therefore, that *if we are to have any highly organized interesting athletics that are strong in wholesome rivalry and that will appeal to the average intelligent self-respecting boy in the later adolescent period, and also command public esteem, the athlete with the money motive must be eliminated from the contest with the athlete with the amateur motive.* THIS CLASSIFICATION IS THE LAW OF AMATEURISM. Therefore such a law

is not only psychologically and sociologically sound but it is a practical necessity in a democratic society if play is to be a democratic or educational influence.

C. We come back to the functions of the athletic impulse and the interests of society and education in the expression and development of this impulse.

1. To the functions of athletics and the educational influence in athletics the product of the spectators' interest and the professional motive, unregulated, is absolutely opposed. Naturally those who have no interest in education or social welfare, but who have a strong interest in the spectacle, or a strong partisan interest or a material interest in the contest are indifferent or opposed to regulations.

2. To secure the educational results society in general and educational institutions in particular must struggle to *develop a system of administration and public opinion*, (a) that will preserve pure the competitive play motive as a national educational force for the many as against the sordid motives of a few and the interests of spectators or partisans; (b) that will preserve the principle of fairness in competition as the law that dominates play for the many as against the desires of a few selfish seekers after honor or gain and the desires of selfish partisans; (c) that will preserve the educational results in athletics that inspire the respect of the intelligent.

3. To avoid the uneducational results society in general and educational institutions in particular must struggle against a *careless and ignorant public opinion and suppress a system* (a) that tends to eliminate the many and overspecialize the few; (b) that tends to handicap the pure play motive and to stimulate questionable activities; (c) that tends to allow the crude and illiterate to usurp the most stimulating play activities.

D. To summarize this section, the necessity of control comes about through (1) the nature of athletics; (2) the necessity of classification for fairness in competition; and (3) the interests of society in the results of play.

Section Two. The Origin and Aims of Current Regulations, Eligibility and Amateurism.

I. The origin of eligibility regulations is still lost in history.

The English *Sporting Life* recently published a report of inquiries into amateurism and refers to origins as follows:

"So far as we are able to determine from delving into the records of the past, in every country men who gathered freely together to practice a game or a physical exercise in common have endeavored to add to their enjoyment or to increase their strength or suppleness by the stimulus of emulation. Their goal was

noble, and its lustre was not dimmed by the intrusion of financial interest. The careful conservation of these traditions maintained the reputation of those associations. Their watchwords being such as 'Mens sana in corpore sano' and 'Ludus pro patria' proved their singleness of purpose, and commanded for them the sympathy of all.

"The founders of these societies and associations had drawn up strict rules, the observance of which guaranteed the continuance of a proper code of athletic morality, and that disinterestedness and similarity of social condition that they desired to find in the companions of their games. Little by little all those societies were led to organize competitions, the object of which was to provide opportunities for their respective members to compete their strength and suppleness of limb. New rules were necessary to fix the conditions of the trials and the prowess of competitors. The prizes awarded were of increasing importance, but the glory of victory remained the only desirable goal. The competitors were always amateurs in the true sense of the word.

"It was bound to happen by force of circumstances that among the great number of adepts of this or that game or exercise there should be some who would not be content with the honor of winning, and who would seek to utilize their skill for financial purposes. This was a danger which threatened the *bona fide* amateurism of these trials of athletic rivalry, in which the ardent and disinterested adepts of physical exercise liked to meet.

"England was the first country to be affected by this evil, and she was the first to take measures to ensure that purely sporting competitions should be restricted exclusively to amateurs. Those, however, who were responsible for the government of athletic sports in that country had to determine who was an amateur, and how one could lose that qualification. After much delay at last came a definition. It is old to-day, but it was used as a model for most of the transatlantic and continental definitions.

"The definition lays down a principle that one ceases to be an amateur by:

1. "Receiving a prize in cash.
2. "Competing with or against a professional.
3. "Receiving a salary as a professor or teacher of physical exercise.
4. "Entering competitions open to all comers.

"One perceives immediately that the disqualifications laid down by this formula are based on causes of unequal importance, and that if in the past the English definition has been comprehensive enough for certain peculiar difficulties, it does not meet the present needs."

The article quoted discusses these original elements under four headings: (1) money, (2) contact with professional, (3) teach-

ing, (4) relation of individual to organization. The first three in final analysis refer to motive. So here at the beginning there are rules that cover the fundamental point and rules that exist only for control.

II. *A comparative study of the regulations of different organizations shows them to consist of a few essentially similar groups.*

A. *All regulations may be grouped under three heads:*

1. Regulations on amateurism and eligibility.
2. Regulations on inter-institutional relationships intended as a system of control, such as registration, certificates of eligibility, protests, etc.

3. Regulations on internal administration such as (in colleges especially) authority in control, competitors allowed, length of schedules, control of finances, period of training, etc.

B. *The eligibility regulations of different organizations cover:*

1. A definition of an amateur.
2. A requirement to use one's own name.
3. Membership in the organization which is tested by length of residence with special residence after a transfer of membership and in educational institutions by scholarship and a limit of time of competition, etc.

4. A classification by experience—novice, senior, junior.

5. A classification among the immature, by sex, by age, by height, weight, strength, etc.

C. *All rules of eligibility in all organizations, it will be seen from the above, consist of three primary elements.*

1. A classification by motives.

2. A classification by powers for fairness in competition.

3. A classification by membership.

D. *This reduces the rules to the fundamentals.*

All complications in the rules have developed as protecting measures to meet the practical difficulties in administration.

Membership suggests institutional interests. With this interpretation we come practically to the same elements found under our psycho-social analysis.

Section Three. Practical Conditions and Problems of Classification and Control.

All rules and regulations are determined by practical conditions that exist in athletics and that arise in attempting to secure social and educational aims. A solution of the problems of amateurism and control can be reached only by a conscientious and unbiased study of all these conditions and the problems that flow from them. The conditions give two classes of problems: Problems in classification and problems in organization for control.

I. Problems in classification.

The conditions determining a classification change with age periods, with institutions and with activities as well as with motive. Therefore one set of rules will not be adapted to all conditions. The following outline will present in general the conditions and the problems:

A. Differences in the sexes, age periods and periods of development.

1. The classification changes with the sexes: among males, for example, it is approximately as follows:

- a. Before eleven years of age.
- b. Between eleven and fourteen, divided by development, height, weight, experience, etc.
- c. Between fourteen and eighteen, divided by development, height, weight, experience, etc.
- d. Between eighteen and twenty-two, divided by development and experience.
- e. After twenty-two years of age divided by experience.

2. The problem of motive has a different significance in the earlier and later groups.

3. The college age is the most difficult age because the boy's capacities and the man's capacities overlap, and because ideals are often fixed earlier. The college problem can be solved, probably, only by solving the problems of the earlier periods at the same time.

B. Differences in institutional conditions, needs and aims.

Each of the following institutions have broad interests in athletics and the problems of control are quite different in many of them. In framing laws each of these institutional interests must be considered.

1. Educational institutions.
 - a. Elementary schools.
 - b. Secondary schools.
 - c. Normal schools.
 - d. Colleges (undergraduates).
 - e. Universities and professional schools (graduates).
2. Playgrounds.
3. Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.
4. Sunday schools and churches.
5. Social settlements.
6. Boys' clubs.
7. Fraternal organizations, Turners, etc.
8. Adult athletic clubs, military associations, etc.

C. *Differences in activities—physical demands and influences.*

1. Activities adapted to each age and to different institutional conditions.
2. Activities that are both professional and amateur.

D. *Conditions under motive.*

The following outline gives the acts and conditions that indicate motive or create problems concerning motive. The different cases have different emphasis in different age periods and in different institutions. Each act must be settled according to the effect it has on the competitive play life of the nation through all age periods and through all institutional interests.

1. *Direct financial reward.*

a. Acts.

- (1) Salaries and fees.
 - (2) Cash prizes.
- b. Question of reinstatement.

2. *Indirect financial reward.*

a. Acts.

- (1) Betting.
 - (2) Selling prizes.
 - (3) Receiving donations, inducements, premiums.
 - (4) Competing for an organization from which a salary is received.
 - (5) Receiving share of gate receipts.
 - (6) Receiving gifts of equipment of sport.
 - (7) Receiving reimbursements or expenses.
- b. Question of reinstatement in each case.

3. *Teaching.*

a. Cases.

- (1) Competing in activities in which one is a professional teacher.
 - (2) Competing in activities in which one is not a professional teacher. Does professionalism in one activity constitute professionalism in all?
 - (3) Competing for an institution while teaching any subject. May cover salary.
 - (4) Past teaching and status after teaching is discontinued.
 - (a) Teaching in different lines and effect on skill in other lines.
 - (b) Length of time engaged in teaching and effect on skill.
 - (c) Teaching before maturity and effect on skill in maturity.
- b. Reinstatement in each case.

4. *Contact with a professional.*
 - a. Individual can be made a professional only by motive and practically only by act that reveals motive.
 - b. Question of influences of contact with professional.
 - c. Difficulty of controlling motive if contact allowed.
5. *The reformed professional.*
 - a. Motive may change but question of skill and effect on other individuals remains. Difference in significance in different activities and at different ages.
6. *Relation of individual to organization.* Technical violations of a system of control.

II. *Problems in organization for control.*

- A. *Associations*—local, district, national.
 1. Need of organizations for control and educational work. The need of coöperation. Federation of institutional interests.
 2. Isolated districts where population is scarce vs. thickly populated districts.
 3. Institutions of different sizes, as small colleges vs. large.
- B. *Classes of associations and teams to be sanctioned.*
- C. *System and methods of control.*
 1. Membership.
 2. Registration and certificates.
 3. Question of sanctions.

Conclusion: It seems clear from a study of the points given above: first, that there is a common general principle of amateurism and professionalism lying back of all institutional interests on which all can agree; secondly, that no institutional interest can solve its athletic problems alone, for it is part of a national problem; thirdly, that no institutional interest can frame rules for all other institutional interests; fourthly, that each institutional interest must frame regulations covering its own technical conditions; fifthly, that in framing technical regulations each institutional interest must coöperate with other institutional interests for mutual help in securing a socially wholesome and nation-wide competitive play life.

DIVISION THREE: RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of your committee are based on the principles and studies outlined above.

The committee recommends a general law that is adapted to all age periods and to all institutional conditions; it then lays down the conditions existing in colleges and gives suggestions on regulations necessary for the control of these conditions.

I. *The general definition of an amateur and a professional.*

A. In contrast to the present method of defining an amateur as one who has never committed certain technical acts, the committee proposes to formulate the principle of amateurism and professionalism into a positive general law, as follows:

1. An amateur in athletics* is one who enters and takes part in athletic contests purely in obedience to the play impulses or for the satisfaction of purely play motives and for the exercise, training and social pleasures derived. The natural or primary attitude of mind and motives in play determines amateurism.

2. A professional† in athletics is one who enters or takes part in any athletic contest from any other motive than the satisfaction of pure play impulses or for the exercise, training and social pleasures derived, or one who desires and secures from his skill or who accepts of spectators partisan or other interest, any material or economic advantage or reward.

B. *Nature of the law.*

1. The definition formulates the concept or principle of amateurism and professionalism into a new law that covers every possible case that may arise. It is the most general law possible and is as logical for the infant as for the adult, for the elementary school as for the athletic club, for a child's games as for baseball or track athletics. Its meaning is apparent to the layman as well as to the expert in athletics.

2. The definition is proposed tentatively, as no single institutional interest, like the college, can make a general law effective without the coöperative sanction of all other institutional interests and this can be brought about only by a convention of the different institutions.

3. The rule gives no interpretation of technical cases and no protecting regulations or methods of control. Even medals would have to be allowed under an exception. These technical regulations must be added to fit the needs of the different age periods and the different institutions according to the practical problems to be met that tend to destroy general and wholesome competition. Only experienced men in each institution who are primarily interested in the educational functions of athletics and not the pleasures of the spectator can formulate these technical laws.

4. The committee proposes technical regulations for the college only and to secure the functions of athletics as formulated above.

*The term athletics is here used generically to include all games and competitive sports as well as track and field athletics.

†The term professional is here used to include both the bona fide professional and the petty or technical professional.

II. *Conditions in colleges.*

A. *General conditions.*

1. The college age is one of great susceptibility to the influence of athletic ideals and standards, the expression of which leaves a lasting impression. Hence the college must be most solicitous concerning the influences of activities carried on under its auspices.

2. The college age is the most difficult age for athletic administration. Boys are merging into men so there are boy's powers and men's powers as well as all the products of temperament, opportunities and earlier habits to be classified. It is the age of developing independence and self-confidence which is hard to direct.

3. College practices are powerful influences with reference to boy ideals. What college boys do will be followed by boys in earlier stages of development. Therefore the college is under obligations to protect by its standards the play impulse in all age periods below that of the college.

B. *Conditions for control in colleges.*

1. *Recruiting or proselyting.*

a. *Forms:* Persuasion accompanied by exaggeration of opportunities in athletics, aid in getting to college, promises of positions, promises of expenses paid directly or indirectly, etc., etc., all of which strike at the heart of play and which lead inevitably to corruption.

b. *Control and regulations.*

(1) Education of faculty, student body and secondary school teachers and students. An aroused public opinion concerning the far-reaching and debauching moral influences of proselyting is the ultimate safeguard.

(2) For accepting any material inducement or for misrepresenting acts in certificate or when questioned—expulsion from the college.

(3) For offering inducements (by student or college official)—dismissal from the college.

(4) Require fifteen entrance units before participation.

(5) Require one year's residence and a full year's work before participation in any inter-institutional contest in any sport. Allowing freshmen to play freshmen inter-institutional games largely nullifies the residence rule.

2. *Securing reward for competing for the college.*

a. *Forms of reward.* Unduly lucrative work, salary for fictitious work, lucrative privileges, gifts under fictitious loans, board and room expenses, fictitious bets, etc., etc., all of which cover corrupt motives.

b. *Control and regulations.*

- (1) Education of faculty and students. Public sentiment.
- (2) For accepting inducements or material reward—expulsion from the college.
- (3) For giving inducements or material reward (by student or official)—dismissal from the college.
- (4) Observation of financial careers of prominent athletes, and investigation of suspicious cases.
- (5) Bar students who receive a salary from the college or the athletic association for instruction of any kind.

3. *Competing outside the college during college course.*

a. *Forms:*

Competing in track meets for clubs or other organizations; playing baseball during the summer; miscellaneous games in basket ball and football, etc.

b. *Control and regulations.*

(1) *In track and field athletics.*

(a) Either prohibit entirely during school year or allow to compete under college colors only or unattached in meets under auspices of sanctioned institutions and require vouchers.

(b) Allow during summer with sanctioned institutions.

(2) *In baseball, other team games and miscellaneous.*

(a) *First proposal:* Any person who plays under an assumed name or who plays in a contest on any team for any organization in part supported or in any way representing or attached to a business firm, corporation, hotel, resort, or place of amusement, or in any way controlled by an individual or company where any individual receives dividends or compensation from gate receipts or from contributions or donations from supporters or spectators shall be presumed conclusively to have become a professional.

(b) *Second proposal:* Any person who plays under an assumed name or in a contest at which an admission fee is charged, except as a member or representative of a sanctioned team, etc., shall be presumed conclusively to have become a professional.

(c) The acts mentioned do not raise merely a presumption of violation which may be rebutted by evidence produced by the alleged violator, but on the other hand, raises a conclusive presumption which cannot be rebutted.

(d) It is not intended that this rule should prohibit playing on teams representing and controlled by sanctioned organizations. We propose the term "sanctioned organizations" for associations in colleges, public schools, playgrounds, churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc., which are recognized by the parent institution and under the administration of regularly employed officials and which are members of and sanctioned by their gov-

erning bodies. It is impossible for colleges to control the outside competition of their students without securing the coöperation of and without coöperating with other educational and social-welfare institutions.

(e) These regulations aim to draw youth away from contact with petty professional teams supported and encouraged by a local sporting group or commercial interest and to stimulate competition on playgrounds with play directors under regularly constituted educational and social-welfare institutions.

4. *Acts previous to entering college.*

a. We propose the following rule covering past acts that indicate motive tentatively and for immediate use.

b. Any college student shall be ineligible who has ever secured or received any remuneration or consideration of any sort for his skill or services in any branch of physical exercise as performer, player, instructor, or otherwise, apart from such necessary expenses as are actually incurred as a member of a sanctioned permanent amateur organization in connection with occasional amateur contests.

c. Better or perhaps more just regulations can be secured only by the coöperative efforts of official expert representatives from the different institutions interested in athletics in session together. The past is determined by other institutions than the college. Such an official gathering it is hoped can be brought together during the next year.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARK W. HETHERINGTON, *Chairman,*
Missouri University.

C. A. WALDO,
Washington University.

WILLIAM L. DUDLEY,
Vanderbilt University.